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**Wednesday, July 7, 1971
Asadha 16, 1893 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Second Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)**



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, July 7, 1971

Asadha 16, 1893 (Saka)

(ग) क्या इन देशों को खाद्य पदार्थों के निर्यात में वृद्धि करने सम्बन्धी कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven
of the Clock*

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI
A C GEORGE) (a to c) A statement
giving the desired information is laid on the
Table of the House

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

श्री लका, जापान और बर्मा को
निर्यात किये जाने वाले खाद्य
पदार्थ

Statement

(a) The principal foodstuffs exported
from India to these countries are as
follows —

*963. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे क्या
विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि

Ceylon Fish, cereals and pulses,
onions, garlic and spices

(क) इस समय श्रीलंका, जापान और
बर्मा को निर्यात किये जा रहे खाद्य पदार्थों का
व्योरा क्या है,

Japan Fish, cashew kernels, tea and
spices

(ख) वर्ष 1969-70 और 1970-71 में इन के
निर्यात के फलस्वरूप कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा
अर्जित की गई, और

Burma Fish and spices

(b) Value of India's exports of food-
stuffs to Ceylon, Japan and Burma
(Rupees 000)

Country	1968-69	1969 70	1970 71 April-Nov 1970	April-Nov. 1969
Ceylon	67262	85129	76970	42115
Japan	62650	112870	100150	79062
Burma	161	420	88	407
Total of above	130073	198419	177208	121584

(c) Exports of foodstuffs to Ceylon and Burma are affected by the foreign exchange difficulties of these countries as well as by their attempts at self-sufficiency.

As for Japan, every effort is being made to increase our exports. Recently a delegation of Marine Products Export Promotion Council visited Japan to find out ways and means of increasing our exports of marine products. A display of Indian products was arranged under the auspices of the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) in Tokyo in February 1971 in which canned and processed foods were exhibited. The Trade Development Authority has also been entrusted with the task of boosting exports of Indian foodstuffs to Japan.

डा. लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डे : यद्यपि मंत्री महोदय ने (क) भाग में मुद्रा सम्बन्धी कठिनाइयों का उल्लेख किया है, किन्तु क्या हमारी निर्यात व्यापार सम्बन्धी जो नीति है, उस में कुछ गड़बड़ है या उस के दोषपूर्ण होने के कारण आप का श्रीलंका के साथ जितना निर्यात होना चाहिये था, वह नहीं हो सका है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्री (श्री एल. एन. मिश्र) : यह बात नहीं है। लंका के लोग ओनियन, मिर्च, वगैरह लेते हैं, जो हम उन को भेजते रहते हैं। हमारा प्रयास है कि उन चीजों की खपत बढ़ाई जाय। जापान में इन चीजों के लिये काफी अच्छा व्यापार हो सकता है। बर्मा में नहीं हो सकता है। इस लिये इस में नीति का सवाल नहीं है, सामग्री उपलब्ध हो और उसको ठीक ढंग से भेजा जा सके—हम ऐसा प्रयत्न करते हैं।

डा. लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डे : आप ने बताया कि जापान को निर्यात वृद्धि करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। क्या इसी प्रकार का प्रयास आप ने बर्मा और श्रीलंका के लिये भी किया है, जिससे श्रीलंका को मिर्च, मसाले, प्याज, लहसुन आदि चीजें भेज कर हम अधिक विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित कर सकें ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : Regarding the problem of Ceylon, it is more a problem of balance of payments. Apart from that they are trying to improve their own self-sufficiency regarding these products.

डा. लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डे : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैंने पूछा था कि जापान के साथ व्यापार बढ़ाने का जिस तरह का प्रयास आप कर रहे हैं, क्या बर्मा और श्रीलंका के साथ भी ऐसा ही प्रयास कर रहे हैं ?

श्री एल. एन. मिश्र : माननीय सदस्य कुछ गलतफहमी में पड़े हुए हैं। इस में विचारने की कोई बात नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य यदि इस में दिलचस्पी रखते हैं तो प्याज की कहानी जानते होंगे। इस को बहुत मात्रा में भेजा जा सकता था, लेकिन दो-तीन महीने से लंका नहीं खरीद रहा है, उन के यहाँ आर्थिक संकट है। हम ने उन से कहा है कि अगर आप उधार लेना चाहते हैं, तो हम उधार देने के लिये भी तैयार हैं। इस की प्रतिक्रिया हमारे किसानों पर पड़ी है, बहुत मात्रा में प्याज, आन्ध्र में, मद्रास में पड़ा हुआ है। अब वह मार्गों तब देंगे।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : With regard to our exports to Japan like marine products and all that, may I know whether Government propose to enter into a bilateral agreement with Japan so as to that country ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : Even now we have a bilateral agreement.

SHRI T. BALAKRISANIAH : May I know whether any rice has been exported to Burma from Andhra Pradesh ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : We are not exporting rice.

Infiltration of Chinese and Pak Spies in Eastern States

*967. **SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN :** Will the Minister of HOME

AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of Chinese and Pakistani spies have recently infiltrated into the eastern States of India ;

(b) whether some persons have also been arrested in connection with the anti-Indian activities there ; and

(c) whether any secret clue or information has been obtained from them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). Government are fully aware of such possibilities and the utmost vigilance is maintained by all concerned agencies. Arrangements have also been made for the screening and interrogation of refugees. No Pak or Chinese spy was recently arrested in Nagaland, Manipur and N.E.F.A. According to available information, a number of persons have been arrested in Assam, Meghalaya and Tripura and their interrogation is continuing

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या यह सत्य है कि आसाम से जासूसी के अपराध में भगा दिया गया था और जो यहां के वाशिन्डे नहीं थे, वे लॉय फ़िर आसाम में आ कर जासूसी कर रहे हैं ? उन में से कितने गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं और उन पर क्या केस चल रहा है ?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : श्रीमन्, मैंने निवेदन किया है कि इस प्रकार के जासूसी के कई केसेज सरकार के ध्यान में आये हैं, जिन के बारे में जांच की जा रही है कि वे जासूसी के केसेज हैं या किस प्रकार के, यह ठीक है कि इन दिनों कुछ व्यक्ति इस प्रकार के पकड़े गये हैं, लेकिन उन के बारे में पूरी जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है ।

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : अभी पिछले 23 जून को 7 पाकिस्तानी यंग-मैन पकड़े गये हैं और उन को अभी रिमाण्ड में रखा गया है । उस के बारे में क्या रिपोर्ट है, कुछ मालूम हो सकेगा ?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : मैं नहीं कह सकता कि माननीय सदस्य किस घटना का उल्लेख कर रहे हैं ।

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : पिछले 23 जून को 7 पाकिस्तानी यंग-मैन जासूसी के अपराध में पकड़े गये हैं, उन को रिमाण्ड पर रखा गया है—यह तो अभी की ही बात है ...

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : माननीय सदस्य यदि किसी निश्चित घटना की जानकारी चाहते थे तो मुझे पूर्व सूचना देते.....

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : यह निश्चित घटना है ।

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : यदि मुझे इस घटना के बारे में निश्चित पूर्ण सूचना देते, तो मैं बता सकता था । यह सम्भव है कि इस प्रकार के कई व्यक्ति पकड़े गये हैं, उन में से ये भी हैं । उन के बारे में क्या जांच पड़ताल हो रही है, निश्चित सूचना के बगैर मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता ।

श्री प्रबोध चन्द्र : माननीय मंत्री जी के इल्म में क्या कुछ ऐसी घटनाएँ आई हैं कि इन रिफ्यूजीज के साथ एजेंट-प्रोवाइडेंस के तौर पर कुछ आदमी भेजे गये हैं, जो हिन्दू मुसलमानों का रंग दे कर फिमाद कराना चाहते हैं ?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : इस सम्भावना का पूरा ध्यान रखा जायगा ।

श्री भगीरथ भंडार : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ—कल और आज के समाचार-पत्रों में यह समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ है कि भोपाल और कुछ शहरों में जो पाकिस्तानी लोग पासपोर्ट ले कर आये थे, वे गायब हो गये हैं ? क्या पुलिस उन लोगों की तलाश कर रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो ईस्टर्न स्टेट्स का सवाल है ।

श्री भगीरथ शंकर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वह जासूसी करने आये थे और गायब हो गये हैं। क्या सरकार उन की तलाश करने के बारे में कोई कार्यवाही कर रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी सुनेंगे या मुझे सुना रहे हैं। यह तो ईस्टर्न स्टेट्स का सवाल है अगर आप को कोई दूसरी बात पूछनी है तो उस के लिये स्पेसिफिक सवाल भेजिये।

Shortfall in Plan Expenditure

*968. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister had recently written letters to the Secretaries of various Departments of Government drawing their attention to the shortfall in plan expenditure year by year ;

(b) if so, whether she had also made some suggestions in this regard ; and

(c) whether any action has been initiated in the light of the suggestions made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) No, Sir. But this matter was raised by Prime Minister in a meeting of the Secretaries when she expressed her concern at the short falls.

(b) and (c). Following the meeting each Ministry is actively considering the steps to be taken to avoid these shortfalls in future. The Planning Commission also is looking into this

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : May I know whether there is any annual assessment of the implementation of the Plan by the Cabinet in addition to whatever appraisals might be made by the Planning Commission ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : After appraisals are made by the Planning Commission, they come before the Cabinet also

and a review is made by the Cabinet as well.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : What exactly caused the Prime Minister so much anxiety and concern as to put it across to the Secretaries ? Have there been serious shortfalls in some of the vital sectors and if so what are those sectors which caused so much concern ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : In 1969-70 the shortfall was to the tune of 110 crores, and in 1970-71 the shortfall was to the tune of Rs 37 crores. The shortfall in the year 1969-70 in the Central sector was to the tune of Rs. 247.22 crores and it was in excess in the State sector to the tune of Rs 149 crores. It could be seen that the shortfall was mainly in the Central sector. The main reasons which I have narrated earlier also were : Shortage of raw materials—steel and non-ferrous metals, shortage of power, disturbed industrial relations, improper use of the capacity, as capacity lying idle, procedural bottlenecks, personnel management and lack of co-ordination to some extent. These are the major reasons for shortfalls. The Government is considering how the shortfalls could be made up.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ क्या यह सच है कि रुपया खर्च करने में जो कमी हुई है उसमें डाउट रिलीफ के लिए सूखे से पीड़ित क्षेत्रों में जितना रुपया वर्ष में खर्च करना था वह भी पूरा खर्च नहीं किया गया तो क्या मन्त्री महोदय ने जो कारण बताये हैं उनमें कोई कारण इस पर भी लागू होता है ?

श्री मोहन धारिया : यह भी एक कारण हो सकता है लेकिन यह तो स्टेट सेक्टर में बात आती है फिर भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितना पैसा हमने अलग अलग प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए रखा उसमें कुछ प्रोजेक्ट्स में खर्च नहीं हुआ और क्यों खर्च नहीं हुआ वह कारण हम सोच रहे हैं।

श्री डी. एन. सिबारी : मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि किन राज्यों में सब से अधिक शार्ट-फाल हुआ है और यदि अधिक शार्ट-फाल हुआ है तो क्या उनको कुछ मदद देने के लिए या कुछ ऐसी कार्यवाही करने के लिए जिससे वे पूरा खर्च कर सकें और प्लान को पूरा कर सकें, कोई स्टेप्स लिए जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : I shall require notice for all these details.

Charges against an Officer involved in Road Roller Scandal

*969. SHRI BALATHANDAYUTHAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the findings of the enquiry against the I.C.S. Officer who was involved in the Road Roller scandal as the Director-General, Supplies and Disposals ;

(b) whether this Officer has been assigned an important job ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The disciplinary proceedings instituted against a former Director General, Supplies and Disposals are in progress.

(b) and (c). The officer held an assignment under the Ministry of Irrigation and Power even prior to the institution of the proceedings.

SHRI BALATHANDAYUTHAM : May I know from the Minister as to how long this enquiry has been in progress and how much more time it will take to conclude this enquiry ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : We have recently appointed in consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission, an officer to enquire into the charges against this particular officer, and we

have been assured that the enquiry would be completed within two or three months.

SHRI BALATHANDAYUTHAM : Will the Government be able to tell us as to why the healthy principle of keeping the officer under suspension when an enquiry is going on against him so that he may not be able to prejudice the enquiry has not been adopted in this case ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : It is believed that lack of suspension in this case would not result in the enquiry being prejudiced in any manner and that was why it was not thought fit to suspend the senior officer. The enquiry is proceeding and we hope to complete it within a few months.

SHRI N. K. SINHA : May I know whether a *prima facie* case has been established against the officer ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Yes, Sir. A charge-sheet has been served on the officer and investigation is proceeding.

SHRI N. K. SINHA : Then, the suspension order should be issued without delay.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Sinha, kindly try to catch my eye also.

SHRI N. K. SINHA : Yes, Sir. I am sorry.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : May I know from the hon. Minister that an amount of more than Rs. 2 crores was embezzled by the firm, UPCC, in the matter of road rollers which is a story that has been there for the last three years. Would the hon. Minister inform us as to how much money has been recovered from the firm out of the Rs. 2 crores that was taken, owing to the non-supply of the road rollers ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : This disciplinary proceeding itself arises out of the enquiry which the hon. Member is referring to. A number of cases has been registered with respect to this enquiry, and at the present moment, I am concerned only with the particular officer who was also involved in this. Therefore, it is not possible

to say how much, if at all, any money was recovered. The information is not with me. Those proceedings are separate.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Sir, I crave your indulgence. Ultimately, in this matter, it was an embezzlement of more than Rs. 2 crores. When action is taken against the officer, it is also natural for us to know from the Minister as to how much money has been recovered from the company. This is a very vital question.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

Formulation of Job-Oriented Plans

*970 **SHRI B. S. BHAURA :** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any job-oriented plans to be executed during the rest of the Fourth Plan period :

(b) if so, the main features of such plans ;

(c) the estimated cost thereof ; and

(d) the number of people expected to be provided with jobs under these plans ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—6116/71*].

श्री भान सिंह भौरा : मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो यह स्टेटमेंट दिया है यह तो बहुत कुछ एकोनामिक सर्वे में भी लिखा हुआ है और बजट में भी कहा गया था —यह एक ह्यूज स्टेटमेंट है। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो अनएम्प्लायमेंट बढ़ता जा रहा है, लास्ट ईयर के मुताबिक 17,60,000. वह था जिसमें दस लाख सिंगी मेट्रीक्युलेट, 4,59,000 अंडर ग्रंजुअल्स और 2,68,000 ग्रंजुअल्स थे और जो जब आपने दिया है कि हम बता नहीं सकते कि कितनों को जब दी जायेगी तो वे जो अनएम्प्लायड हैं उनका हल आप कितनी

देर में करेंगे और इसके लिए कौन सी स्कीम बनायेगे, यह बता दें।

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : It is true that the reply given is a long one. But I wanted to bring to the notice of the House and through the House to the country the several schemes that are taken up by the Government in order to meet this problem of unemployment. It is very difficult to say at this stage how long it will take to meet this challenge. In the reappraisal of the fourth plan, we are trying to take into consideration all these aspects and to find out how we can meet these challenges if possible, but if these schemes which are narrated in the statement are properly implemented, I have no doubt that the present atmosphere of frustration in the country will certainly go.

श्री भान सिंह भौरा : मिनिस्टर साहब ने ये स्कीम बताई है अनएम्प्लायमेंट के सिलसिले में लेकिन हमारा जो मुत्क है वह एग्रीकल्चर डामिनेटेड है और इसमें जो मेन मसला है वह यह कि जो लैंड पड़ी हुई है उसको लैंडलेस में डिस्ट्रीब्यूट किया जाये और उसका इसमें कोई जिक्र ही नहीं है। दूसरे आपने एलेक्शन में वादा किया था कि 1971 के आखिर तक रेडिकल चेजेज करेंगे लेकिन उसके बारे में भी आपने नहीं बताया कि कैसे करेंगे और कब तक करेंगे। तो क्या आप लैंड के सिलसिले में रेडिकल चेजेज करने जा रहे हैं ताकि ररल अनएम्प्लायमेंट दूर हो सके ?

इसके अलावा अर्बन अनएम्प्लायमेंट के बारे में आपने कुछ बताया ही नहीं है।

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : If you look at the various schemes narrated in the statement, you will find that they are meant for Small Farmers Development Agencies, Agencies for Marginal farmers and Agricultural Labourers, Rural Works Programme, Dry Farming, Area Development schemes, Agro-Service Centres, Crash Scheme for Rural Employment and Schemes for educated unemployed. So, right from rural areas to urban areas, all these areas are taken into

consideration. But I do agree that implementation of land reforms is equally vital in order to solve this problem.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI : Is it a fact that a Commission of Unemployment has been constituted by the Government and if so, what are the terms of reference ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : A commission has been appointed by the Ministry of Labour. I do not know exactly its terms of reference.

श्री भूलचन्द डागा : क्या योजना मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि आप रोजगार देने से पहले उन लोगों को रोजगार देंगे जिन के घर में कोई कमाने वाला नहीं है ? और जो इनकम टैक्स देते हैं, या जिन के घर में कोई कमाने वाला है, उनको रोजगार नहीं देंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बहुत डिटेल् में चले गये हैं ।

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : My party has taken a decision that...

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a question of what your party is doing. What have the Government done ? You should reply on behalf of the Government here.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : Government are trying to find out whether in the matter of employment, priority could be given to those families where there is no employment whatsoever. But there are constitutional and legal difficulties, which are being examined by Government.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr Raj Narain—I am sorry; Mr Raj Deo.

श्री राजदेव सिंह : अक्सर अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे नाम को लेकर गलतफहमी हो जाती है ।

मान्यवर, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जीव ओरियेन्टेड स्कीम को चलाने के लिये राज्य सरकारों को क्या आप ने कुछ फंड

उपलब्ध कराया है ? यदि हाँ, तो कितना फंड उपलब्ध कराया है ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : It is difficult to say how much funds are made available for how many States. But there are many schemes which are taken up by the Central Government in the central sector and naturally funds for those schemes are made available out of the central pool.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : May I know whether it is a fact that Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray, who has been recently appointed by the Prime Minister to rule over West Bengal from here, made a statement that as soon as Haldia port goes into operation at least one lakh of new jobs will be provided ? May I know whether this statement has been made after consultation with the Planning Minister or he has made that statement as the ruler of West Bengal ?

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think it arises out of this, but if the minister is in a position to answer, I have no objection.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : It is not an irrelevant question.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : It is a pertinent question.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is about unemployment in general. If you want to ask a specific question, you should give notice.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : He has made a statement and recently he has been put in charge of West Bengal by the Prime Minister. In this statement he has mentioned that he will give employment to one lakh people. I am asking the Prime Minister whether this statement has been made in consultation with the Planning Minister.

THE PRIME MINISTER. MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): He is entirely wrong. Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray is neither the ruler of Bengal nor has he been given any specific charge of Bengal.... (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय कछवाय जी आप छठने की तकलीफ न करें। मैं वैसे ही कभी कभी आप को मौका दे दूंगा। मैंने आपके पीछे खड़े माननीय सदस्य को बुलाया है।

श्री आर० बी० खड़े : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने स्टेटमेंट में क्रैश स्कीम फॉर रूरल डेवलपमेंट के बारे में लिखा है कि हर जिले में 1000 लोगों को एम्प्लायमेंट देंगे। इस बारे में क्या हर स्टेट सरकार से आपके पास पत्र आया है कि इस प्रोग्राम में जो आप ने पैसे दिया है वह अपर्याप्त है ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : This scheme has been appreciated by the State Governments and we have received proposals from 281 districts all over the country. It is being appreciated that the scheme envisages work to 1,000 people in every district to begin with.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : May I know whether it has come to the notice of Government that the Government of Orissa stated in the State Assembly that the crash programme for employment could not be implemented because the Centre has not given any money ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : As the House is well aware, a sum of Rs 50 crores has been made available to various States. Naturally, Orissa will get her share according to the norms laid down.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : The State Minister said in the Assembly that they have not received money. The Central Government should clarify that.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : If they have not got anything at all, we will look into it.

Purchase of Films for exhibition on reciprocal basis by India and Soviet Union and no similar arrangements with U. S. A.

*971. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be

pleased to state :

(a) whether several Indian films have been purchased by the Soviet Union for public exhibition in that country ;

(b) whether the film "Mera Nam Joker" has been sold for Rs. 15 lakhs ;

(c) whether the Soviet films are to be purchased and exhibited in India on a reciprocal basis ; and

(d) the reasons for India giving almost exclusive preference to American films, although the U. S. A. does not import Indian films ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The agreement with the Motion Pictures Export Association of America has expired on 30th June 1971 and the entire question of films into India is currently under review. Meanwhile, there has been in recent years some export of Indian films to USA.

Statement

Yes, Sir,

In accordance with the agreement entered into with SOVEXPORTFILM, MOSCOW and Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation Ltd., Bombay (IMPLC) on 19th August, 1968, 25 feature films along with equal number of documentaries and cartoon will be allowed to be imported into India and U.S.S.R. will import Indian films of minimum value of Rs. 8 (eight) lakhs annually. The agreement which is valid for 5 years is subject to annual review.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I would like to know from the Minister whether it is not a fact that under this agreement which the Government have made with the Motion Picture Export Association of America 90 percent of the foreign films which are imported into India for commercial showing are imported through American companies whereas not a single Indian film has been either exported or distributed in the United States for commercial showing, for public showing on a commercial basis. I want to know if this is a fact and, if so, what kind

of reciprocity is being observed under this agreement?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : It is not correct to say that not a single Indian film has been exported to USA.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : For commercial showing.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : I am coming to that. Our export of films to the USA during the last four years in terms of values has been as under : 1967-68 Rs. 2.3 lakhs ; 1968-69 Rs. 4.4 lakhs ; 1969-70 Rs. 8.9 lakhs and 1970-71 Rs. 9.2 lakhs. The films from USA come under the agreement which expired on 30th June 1971.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, I want your protection. I am not asking about the value. Were they sent to America for commercial showing? I am not referring to private shows or imports by Indian citizens staying in America.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : The import to USA is by private agencies. There is no doubt about that. The IMPEC is looking after the export of films to the Soviet Union and other countries. So far as America is concerned, it is done by private agencies. We are going to review the whole position. It is just possible that we might modify the old arrangement or have a new one. We are very keen that America also accept our present arrangements and the special arrangements with UK and USA should go.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I would like to know as a result of the working of the old agreements which give the American firms near monopoly in India and also as a result of fact that these American companies either own or control most of the cinema houses in this country what is the total amount of earning which are kept under the block fund?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : Every year America can take back or repatriate only upto Rs. 25 lakh. The total amount under the block fund is Rs. 5 crores. So far as the cinema houses are concerned, in India we

have got only 96 cinema houses where foreign films are shown, that is, only 2% of the total cinema houses in the country.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI : May I know from the hon. Minister whether any policy or guideline has been evolved so that we may show pictures which only present the correct picture of this country or of educated value?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : Quality of films is controlled by Films Censor Board of India. Films are only imported into India after having been approved by the Film Censor Board of India.

Functioning of I.A.S. Officers in States

*972. **SHRI N. K. SANGHI :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer the reply given to Starred Question No. 388 on the 9th June, 1971 regarding increase in promotion quota of Indian Administrative Service Officers from the State Civil Services and state :

(a) whether Government have since implemented the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission to limit the scope of functioning of the Indian Administrative Service Officers in the State jurisdiction; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and what steps have since been taken to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SARI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The matter is still under examination.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : I understand with the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission eight States have shown their disapproval in accepting the recommendations of limiting the scope of IAS officers working. May I know from the Government if this is the reason for soft-peddling the issue to avoid any tension in the Centre-State relationship.

MR. SPEAKER : When there is no reply to the main question where is the point in putting supplementary.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : How long will the Government take to bring this recommendation into effect ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : There is no question of Government soft peddling this or any other recommendation of Administrative Reforms Commission. These recommendations about which the hon. Member has asked the question are very important recommendations and since they concern basically the State Governments any decision that the Government would take on these recommendations of the Commission would have to be done after proper consultation with the State Governments. We are constantly reminding the State Governments. Some have sent the reply and other have agreed to send the reply soon-

Taking over of Cannanore Spinning and Weaving Mills

*973. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Textiles Corporation had submitted a report about the working of the Cannanore Spinning and Weaving Mills and had recommended the taking over of its management ;

(b) if so, what are the broad outlines thereof ; and

(c) the decision of the Centre in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). The affairs of Cannanore Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd. have been investigated under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, and it would not be in the public interest to disclose their contents.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : I would like to know from the Minister whether there was unanimous recommendation made by the National Textiles Corporation and by the investigating authorities that the mills should be taken over ? What will be the decision thereof ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : As I have said, the investigation committee has submitted its report. We are examining it. We have to

look into it as to what is the condition of the Mill there, what amount of investment has to be made, how far the State Government will share the financing part of it, etc. These are the points to be examined and decided. I can only assure the hon. Member that it will be my endeavour to see that this Mill starts working.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Does it mean that the Centre has informed the State to take the responsibility of sharing the financing of it and, if so, what is the reply that the Centre has received from the State Government and whether the Centre has decided to take it over ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : We have not taken any decision yet. We are in correspondence with the State Government. We are examining the issue. I can only assure him that it will be my endeavour to see that this Mill starts working specially in view of the unemployment situation prevailing there.

श्री अचल सिंह : यह जो रिकमेंडेशन की गई है कि मिल को ले लिया जाये, तो क्या उसको लेने के बाद उसमें फायदा हो सकेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसी का तो झगड़ा हो रहा है ।

Exploration of Foreign Markets for Indian Processed Food, Nuts and Spices

*974. **SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a team of processed food and spice manufacturers visited European and American cities to explore markets for Indian processed foods, nuts and spices ; and

(b) if so, the result achieved in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). The team is at present touring these countries and a report will be available on their return.

SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state whether the Government is having an idea of sending a team to explore the foreign markets for Indian rubber ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : It does not arise out of this Question. All the same, regarding rubber, at present we were thinking of only utilising our existing machinery of commercial negotiations.

SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : The production of rubber is in excess of the demand.....

MR. SPEAKER : This is about food items. You ask your question about food items. Rubber is not a food item. You can ask another question if you like. No.

Establishment of Spinning Mill in Manipur

*976. **SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal for establishment of a spinning mill in Manipur has been dropped ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) if not, the progress made therein and when it is likely to be established ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). The proposal made in 1964 was dropped on the advice of a team of technical experts. On the request of the Government of Manipur, however the proposal has recently been taken up for reconsideration and a techno-economic examination is being made.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : May I know from the hon. Minister, in view of the fact that every household in Manipur is an active unit of the handloom industry and for the matter of that a heavy consumer of silk yarn and also there are vast fertile areas for cotton production, what is the basis of the expert advice as a result of which this proposal had to be dropped ? May I know the main features of such an advice ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : The proposal came to the Ministry of Foreign Trade some time in 1964 and, at that time, a team was sent to examine it. They advised us that it was not economical to set up a spinning mill there. We started another examination of it on the request of the Manipur Government. I can assure the hon. Member, although the setting up of a spinning mill is under banned items, I will try to make an exception in the case of Manipur. On receipt of a report from the Textile Commissioner, we will see that it is set up in Manipur.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : May I know from the hon. Minister whether the expert committee which examined this issue had examined it half-heartedly so that after the loss of 7 years there was the necessity of reconsidering it. There has been a consistent and persistent demand for it in Manipur.....

MR. SPEAKER : He has already accepted it.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : I am thankful. May I know from the hon. Minister when this second examination will be over and is it also likely to be dropped after examination so that it may be again revived after several years ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : Perhaps the hon. Member did not follow my answer. I said that I am expecting a report from the Textile Commissioner. I have also said that I will make an exception in the case of Manipur because of the local situation and it was perhaps agreed to.

MR. SPEAKER : Qn. 977—Mr. B. R. Shukla—absent.

Qn. 978.

Proposal to establish Free Trade Zone near Santa Cruz Air Port

*978. **SHRI HARI KISORE SINGH :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any plan to establish a free trade zone called Air Port Electronic Project near Santa Cruz Air Port, Bombay; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposed project ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L.N. MISHRA) : (a) The TDA is planning to establish at Santa Cruz Airport Bombay, a bonded-processing facility for promoting export of electronic equipments and components.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

Statement

(i) The Project is not a free trade zone. It is an extension of present manufacture-in-bond facilities provided by the Central Board of Customs and Excise. Selected assemblies and sub-assemblies of electronic equipment and components are proposed to be processed in the Facility for export.

(ii) The Facility will be sited on a land near the Santa Cruz Air-port measuring about 100 acres. The land is being acquired by the State owned Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation.

(iii) The Facility will be self contained. Besides the processing and testing lines which would be put up by individual processing units, there will be common service facilities like tool rooms, electricity, water and pneumatic services, telecommunication facilities like telex and banking and customs documentation facilities.

(iv) Admission of entrepreneurs to the Facility will be decided by a high power Board of Management on the basis of technical and commercial feasibility of the 100 per cent export-oriented projects to be submitted by the entrepreneurs.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : I understand that there will be no customs duty on import of raw materials or equipment for the project as the entire output will be for export. May I know from the Government what steps the Government propose to take to ensure that raw materials meant for this project or the output of this project may not find their way into the black market inside the country ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : This is going to be a bonded area, mainly meant for export. Perhaps, there will be facility in the matter of customs. It is only for customs purposes and it is for the State Government to see that there is no leakage here.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : What are the reasons for establishing this project near Santa Cruz and will the Government consider establishing similar projects in regard to other industrial and agricultural goods in other parts of the country also ?

SHRI L. N. MISRA : We are going to make electrical components and electrical parts because they have got very good market. For the present, to begin with, Santa Cruz is our first effort and if we succeed there, we can think of other places.

All India Services Examinations

*979. **SHRI GANGA REDDY :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether representations have been received that married women be allowed to appear for the All India Services as I.A.S., I.P.S., I.F.S. (Forest), I.F.S. (Foreign);

(b) whether Government have considered the representations and taken decision; and

(c) if so, what ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) According to the rules governing recruitment to the Indian Administrative Service, the Indian Police Service and the Indian Forest Service, a married woman is not entitled as of right to be appointed to these Services. If a woman who is appointed to any of these services subsequently marries she can be called upon to resign, should the maintenance of efficiency so require. However, in practice, married women are not debarred from appearing in the competitive examinations on the basis of which direct recruitment to these services is made. Married women or widows with encumbrances are not recruited to the Indian Foreign Service. No representation has been received by Government in this regard.

(a) and (b). Do not arise.

SHRI GANGA REDDY : Will this discrimination against married women in regard to public employment not amount to a violation of fundamental rights ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : This matter has been very well examined and we are advised that no constitutional infringement is involved in this.

SHRI GANGA REDDY : How is it that the Government think that a woman becomes incapable after marriage to fit into administrative jobs ?

MR. SPEAKER : Incapacity after marriage ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : It is not a question of a woman getting inefficient after marriage. For example, in Foreign Service certain difficulties do arise from the posting of a married woman but I can assure the hon Member...

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : The question really is whether a woman is willing to accept postings in the normal way or whether she would wish to be posted where her husband is posted. That is what creates difficulty.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The Prime Minister has answered the question. I wish to say that as a general rule, where the husband and wife both are Government servants, then, normally they should be posted in a particular place. These are the rules. Therefore, I would like to know this from the Prime Minister and the Minister who is there. I would like to know whether this is not the only objection, but that this has been objected to by the serving IAS officers belonging to the male community.

Sir, when the country is ruled by a lady, how is it that there is discrimination ? Do we want our sisters to remain unmarried throughout their lives ? What is this ? It is actually forced Brahmachari, they refuse

to be Brahmachari. This is something ridiculous. When there is equality before law, when there is equality according to the Constitution, this is ridiculous and this should be changed.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : These rules were made before I became the Prime Minister.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : That is not the reply. I am not blaming anybody. I welcome the Prime Minister and I welcome any IAS officer who is a lady.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA rose—

MR. SPEAKER : There are so many others already looking after your interest.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : As regards the married persons in the IAS, we have been very liberal in allotting the same State or arranging inter-cadre transfer from one State to another in case one member of the IAS marries another—IAS.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA : It is strange that the Minister expressed doubt about their efficiency when the whole country is ruled by a woman. The Prime Minister just now said that these rules were made before she became the Prime Minister. She sometime back said, she is not feminine. I agree, once she is a Prime Minister, she need not be feminist, but she should protect the right of women...

MR. SPEAKER : What about M. Ps ? M. Ps. do remain feminine.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA : M. Ps. are married; there are M. Ps. who have become Ministers and if that does not stand in the way, why should it stand in the way of officers ? I want to know whether they would drop these unjust rules at the earliest time, because...

MR. SPEAKER : Let the lady be clear about her.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA : I am very clear, Sir. Only men are trying not to be clear.

MR. SPEAKER : I assure, you, I have no doubt about it.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA : I want to know whether my request to the Prime Minister to protect the right of women will be agreed to and something done in this matter to drop these rules and that discrimination will be made against women.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : There is no question of discrimination. As I have said, up till now, no discrimination has been exercised...

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA : These are all old rules.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : But they have been implemented for long...

MR. SPEAKER : She has already missed the bus.

DR. KAILAS : Is it part of the family planning programme ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : As my colleague the hon. Minister has pointed out, this rule has not been applied, as far as the IAS is concerned, in a single case; that is what I am told. But I agree that it is somewhat unfortunately worded.

श्री रामचन्द्र विकल : अध्यक्ष महोदय,...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री विकल को इसमें क्या दिलचस्पी है ?

श्री रामचन्द्र विकल : मंत्री जी ने उत्तर दिया है कि महिलायें परीक्षा के लिए बुला ली जाती हैं और बाद में नहीं रखी जाती हैं। यह बड़ा गम्भीर सवाल है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी जो उत्तर दिये हैं, वे काफी गम्भीर हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यदि आप इस विषय पर सदन में विवाद करायें, तो ज्यादा अच्छा हो।

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : An officer with an accomplished wife is preferred in Foreign Service. Why not an accomplished

woman with a husband who is accomplished and qualified be preferred for Foreign Service ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is a matter to be considered.

Reprinting of Posts and Telegraphs Code

*985. SHRI R. V. BADE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Post and Telegraphs Code has not been reprinted since 1954 ;

(b) the number of corrections since made in the rules ; and

(c) whether it hampers the efficiency of the Department ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुण) : (क) जी नहीं। डाक-तार नियम पुस्तक, खंड II, डाक-तार नियम पुस्तक खंड XI, भाग IV और डाक-तार वित्तीय पुस्तिका खंड-II के अतिरिक्त 1954 के बाद अन्य सभी डाक-तार संहिताओं का पुनर्मुद्रण किया गया है।

(ख) जी हाँ। एक विवरण-पत्र सभा-पटल पर रखा जा रहा है जिसमें विभिन्न नियम पुस्तकों से संवधित जारी की गई शुद्धि पंक्तियों की संख्या दी गई है [ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये सख्या LT-617/71]

(ग) जी नहीं।

श्री आर. बी. बड्डे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने भाग (सी) में पूछा है कि :

"whether it hampers the efficiency of the Department ?"

मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर दिया है, "नो, सर"। उन्होंने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है, उस में बताया गया कि पी. एंड टी. मैनुअल, वाल्युम I, पार्ट I में करेक्शन लिस्ट्स और स्लिप्स की संख्या 22(122-128) और

बाल्युम II मे करेक्शन लिस्ट्स और स्लिप्स की संख्या 72(509) है। इसी तरह 1964 मे छपे हुए बाल्युम VI, पार्ट I मे करेक्शन लिस्ट्स और स्लिप्स की संख्या 26 (89) है। मैं ने इस स्टेटमेंट मे दी गई करेक्शन लिस्ट्स और स्लिप्स की संख्या को जोड़ कर देखा है कि सब ला बाल्युमज् मे एक हजार के करीब करेक्शन लिस्ट्स और स्लिप्स लगी हुई हैं इस का परिणाम यह है कि वे सब स्लिप्स नहीं मिलनी है और इस लिए इन बाल्युमज् का उपयोग नहीं हो पाता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि डिपार्टमेंट की ओर से नये बाल्युमज् क्यों नहीं प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं, जिस से उनका उपयोग किया जा सके और आवश्यकता पडने पर उन को रेफर किया जा सके।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा माननीय सदस्य का जो प्रश्न है, उस मे हमारे लिए सलाह है। जाहिर है कि हम का अभी तक उस मे कोई कठिनाई दिखाई नहीं दी है। उन के पास जो बाल्युम है.....

श्री आर सी बड्डे बाल्युम VI, पार्ट I।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा वह 1964 मे रिप्रिन्ट हा गया है और उसकी कापीज हमारे पास बाकी है उस के बाद नियमों मे जो परिवर्तन किये है, उनकी स्लिप्स चिपका दी गई है और विभाग को इस सम्बन्ध मे कोई कठिनाई नहीं हो रही है।

श्री आर सी बड्डे, पार्लियामेंट हाउस मे बाल्युम VI के निवा और कोई बाल्युम नहीं मिलता है। 24-10-70 को मंत्री महोदय के विभाग को बाकी बाल्युमज् भेजने के लिए कहा गया और उन्होंने कहा कि अभी स्टॉक मे नहीं है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि क्या ये अभी रिप्रिन्ट नहीं हुए है और क्या उन को जल्दी रिप्रिन्ट किया जायेगा।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा कुछ तो ऐसे है, जो हमारे पास मौजूद है और जो नहीं हैं, वे प्रिन्ट के लिए गये हुए है और वे चीफ कंट्रोलर आफ स्टेशनरी एन्ड प्रिन्टिंग के पास मौजूद है। जब वे प्रिन्ट करके भेजेंगे, तो हम देंगे। अगर माननीय सदस्य किसी स्पेसिफिक बाल्युम की चर्चा करें, तो मैं बता सकता हू कि हम दे सकते है या नहीं।

Government Agency for Publication of Works of Dr Ambedkar

*988 SHRI R P ULGANAMBI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Government organization or to finance any voluntary body for the collection editing and publication of the works of DR B R Ambedkar, and

(b) if so the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) and (b) The Publications Division propose to publish a biography of Dr Ambedkar in the series 'Builders of Modern India'. There is no scheme to establish an organisation or to finance any voluntary body for the collection editing and publication of the works of Dr B R Ambedkar

SHRI R P ULGANAMBI : Will Government come forward to establish a memorial or foundation which may publish Dr Ambedkar's works and propagate his ideals to the people on the lines of what was done in the case of Gandhiji, Nehru, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Dr Zakir Hussain, Kasturba and others ?

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA : Government have not published the collected works of any Indian leader other than Mahatma Gandhi. We have published the speeches of some of our national leaders such as the President, the Prime Minister, Vice President and others. They include Sardar Patel, Subhash Chandra Bose, C Rajgopalachari and T T Krishnamachari. The publication is limited to that of collected speeches.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : Since when did T. T. Krishnamachari become a national leader ?

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA : That was published on a special occasion.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : Will Government come forward to give financial help to voluntary organisations or agencies which may engage themselves in propagating Dr. Ambedkar's ideals by publishing his monumental works like *The Buddha and His Dharma*, *Who are Sudras ? The Untouchables* etc. ?

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA : At the moment, Government have no scheme to finance such a proposal.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Apart from publishing various books and speeches of Dr. Ambedkar, is there a request by some voluntary organisations for a documentary on his life and teachings ? If so, is it likely to be done this year ?

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA : At the moment, we do not have any information. I require notice.

Cases of Thefts of Cars, Scooters and Cycles in Delhi

*990, SHRI A. N. CHAWLA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of thefts of cars, scooters, cycles in Delhi has been on the increase ;

(b) if so, the number of cars, scooters, cycles stolen during the last one year and how these figures compare with those of the corresponding period of the previous year ;

(c) the number out of them recovered and handed over to the owners ;

(d) the number and other particulars of persons arrested in this connection during this period and the action taken against them , and

(e) the measures adopted by Government to check the increasing incidents of such thefts in the capital ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHSIN) : (a) to (c). Based on the information given by the Delhi Administration, three statements are placed on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—618/71]

SHRI A. N. CHAWLA : Have bootleggers and smugglers also been involved in cases of theft of cars ?

SHRI MOHSIN : Government have no information, but there are some persons who have been hauled up already. Cases have been instituted against some.

SHRI A. N. CHAWLA : Have all the culprits been prosecuted in the courts or some of the cases been dropped at the stage of police investigation ?

SHRI MOHSIN : That information is given in the statement.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Export of Rail Wagons

*961. SHRI K. C. PANDEY : Will Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) what efforts were made to increase the export of Rail wagons during the period 1970-71 ; and

(b) the steps being taken to increase their export during 1971-72 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) During the year 1970-71, the Government's main efforts concentrated at removing constraints in exports of engineering goods, including Railway wagons, particular in the matter of supply of main raw material, viz. Steel. In this direction the following steps were taken :

1. Distribution of indigenous steel was streamlined by the Ministry of Steel and Mines,

2. Import of substantial quantity of steel was arranged through Hindustan Steel Ltd. for distribution to engineering exporters. Further imports are envisaged mainly for the major industries.
3. Steps were taken to allocate matching steel against export orders.
4. Exporting units were allowed to import all categories of steel to their full requirements on the basis of confirmed orders.

In addition to the above, following continuing facilities were available :

- (i) Import replenishment at 20% of fob value ;
- (ii) Compensatory support on case to case basis ;
- (iii) Export finance at preferential rate of interest ;
- (iv) Credit facilities for deferred realisation on case to case basis ;
- (v) Facilities of publicity, market survey, sales and study teams, delegations, etc. through the Engineering Export Promotion Council.
- (vi) The management of a major wagon exporting firm which was closed for financial reasons, was taken over by Government and it is expected to fulfil outstanding commitments including export orders.

(b) During the current year, 1971-72, apart from continuing facilities stated above, the following measures have been/are being taken to promote export of wagons :

- (i) A separate Corporation, called the Project and Equipments Corporation of India has been formed in April, 1971, as a subsidiary to the State Trading Corporation with one of its principal function being

export of Railway systems including rolling stock etc.

- (ii) The Projects and Equipments Corporation has started a data bank to collect and classify all relevant information about overseas buyers.
- (iii) Personal contacts with overseas buyers are being established.
- (iv) Foreign buyers delegations are being invited to visit India and see the progress.
- (v) Special imports and other assistance are being allowed to meet standing orders.

Setting up of Tea Corporation

*962. SHRI S. R. DAMANI :

SHRI MULKI RAJ SAINI :

SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH-KOTAH :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal regarding conversion of the Tea Board into a Tea Corporation has since been implemented ; and

(b) if so, what is its capital structure, the names of persons on the Board of Directors and the functions expected of it ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). The proposal for the conversion of the Tea Board into Tea Corporation has not been accepted. The details of the set up and functions of a Tea Marketing Corporation are being worked out.

Enquiries from Japan and Italy for buying Small Scale Industries Goods

*964. SHRI RAMKANWAR : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any enquiries from Japan and Italy for

buying goods produced by small-scale industries ; and

(b) if so, the types of goods required by them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Enquiries from Japan consist mainly of Automobile parts, Sewing Machine parts, bicycle parts and electronics components and some other miscellaneous items.

Enquiries from Italy were for automobile ancillaries only like automotive castings, engine valves, wind screen wipers and electrical equipment for cars.

Law and Order situation in Mysore

*965. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Naxalites have started their activities in Mysore State ; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to maintain law and order in that State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Except for the appearance of posters containing Maoist slogans, no other Naxalite activities have come to notice in Mysore State. However, the utmost vigilance is being maintained.

Import Licences Racket

*966. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have detected some bogus firms which were illegally utilising a number of import licences for fictitious purposes ; and

(b) if so, the names of those firms and the action taken by Government against the offending firms ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Schemes for Development of Backward States

*975. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have formulated schemes for the coordinated development of the backward States during the current Plan period ; and

(b) if so, the main features of schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b) The Hon'ble Member has presumably in view Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh which have been shown a measure of weightage in the allocation of Central assistance for State plans. The plans of these States keep in view the need for balanced and coordinated development. A Statement laid on the Table of the House shows the outlays made under different heads of development in the plans of these States. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-619/71*]. Besides, industrially backward districts in these and other States have been identified. Public sector financial institutions have offered concessions for starting small and medium sized industrial enterprises in these backward districts. These concessions include lower rate of interest and longer amortisation period for the repayment of loans. The names of the districts which have been selected in these 9 States for purposes of these concessions are furnished in Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-619/71*]. Further, it has been decided to select two districts each in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan and U.P., and one district each in the remaining States and Union Territories to qualify for an outright grant or

subsidy by the Centre amounting to one-tenth of the fixed capital investment of new units having a total fixed capital investment of not more than Rs. 50 lakhs each; schemes and projects for new units involving a fixed capital investment of more than Rs. 50 lakhs may be considered on merit. The names of these districts are also indicated in Statement.

Discoveries Re : controlling High Blood Pressure and Prevention of Cholera

*977. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Experimental Medicine, Calcutta has recently made two discoveries for controlling high blood pressure and prevention of cholera ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to manufacture and popularise the above two drugs ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) The Indian Institute of Experimental Medicine (IEM), Calcutta has conducted some research on an alkaloid preparation from *Alungium lamarckii* which has indicated some effect on blood pressure but the results are as yet inconclusive. Further work is in progress.

The Institute has also found during the course of a study on the role of four-carbon sugars in Metabolism that erythrose, a naturally occurring sugar, prevents the growth of *vibrio cholerae* in culture by inhibiting the entry of glucose. Erythrose is not, however, likely to be effective in the treatment or prevention of cholera.

(b) Does not arise.

Agreement between India and U.S.S.R. for joint exploration in Different Fields

*980. SHRI JADEJA : Will the Minister be SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether India have entered into a agreement with Russia for joint exploration

of biological productivity, zones of mineral and immigration of commercially valuable fishes in oceans ;

(b) if so, the area to be covered for each category of exploration ; and

(c) the total expenditure likely to be incurred by India and Russia for this purposes ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Incidents of Cutting of Telephone Wires in Kerala

*981 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAKKAPPAN. Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of incidents of cutting of telephone wires that took place in Kerala during the last two years ;

(b) the total estimated loss suffered by Government thereby ;

(c) the number of culprits arrested ; and

(d) the action taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) The number of incidents during 1969-70 and 1970-71 were 189 and 177 respectively.

(b) The value of the material lost during 1969-70 and 1970-71 was Rs. 89103 and Rs. 55436 respectively.

(c) The number of culprits arrested was one during 1969-70 and one during 1970-71.

(d) During 1969-70 one culprit was convicted and imprisoned for two years ; during 1970-71, one culprit was convicted.

Import of Non-Ferrous Metals

*982. SHRI DHANDAPANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be

pleased to state :

(a) whether the non-ferrous metals industry and trade have been affected by the Copper Control Order restricting the use of copper ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government for the regular imports of adequate quantities of non-ferrous metals which are vital for the growth of our exports ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to create a buffer stock of non-ferrous metals ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b) . It is presumed that the Honourable Member is referring to the Copper (Prohibition of Use in the Manufacture of Electrical Cables and Wires) Order, 1970, issued by the Ministry of Industrial Development and Internal Trade. Government have no reason to think that the non-ferrous metals industry and trade have been adversely affected by this Order. In any event, Government have taken necessary steps to import adequate quantities of non-ferrous metals to meet fully the requirements of the consuming industries for their domestic needs and export demand.

(c) The arrangements for supply of non ferrous metals to the industry are being strengthened to be able to deliver non-ferrous metals to the actual users or 'off the shelf' basis. The question of creation of a buffer stock will be considered, if it is found necessary.

Modernisation of Export Oriented Textile Mills

*983. **SHRI SAMINATHAN :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of exporting textile mills which have been helped to substitute their machinery with imported sophisticated machinery ;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange allocated for this purpose ; and

(c) the number of mills that have been closed only on account of worn out machinery and lack of funds for modernisation ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). Most of the machinery required by the textile industry is manufactured in the country. The rest is allowed to be imported in accordance with the provision contained in the Import Trade Control Policy announced every year. In the interest of import substitution, sophisticated item of textile machinery were not being allowed to be imported for some years. In view, however, of the need for improving the competitiveness of the production for exports and to encourage product adaptation and diversification for export purposes, it was decided last year to allow import of some items of sophisticated machinery to good exporting mills with certain export obligation. However, before the applications received from the mills in this connection could be fully processed, the textile industry strongly represented against the stringent export condition. Consequently a Committee consisting of the representatives of the different concerned Ministries of the Government and of the textile as well as textile machinery industries was appointed. The report of this Committee has been considered and it has been decided to permit import of certain items of sophisticated textile machinery on the basis of the past export performance.

While it will not be possible to earmark foreign exchange in advance for separate industries, it is expected that the essential requirements of exporting mills will be met as far as possible, depending upon the foreign exchange and their sources from time to time.

There are many reasons for closure of mills and it is difficult to give the number of mills which may have been closed only on account of worn out machinery and lack of funds for modernisation. Sixteen closed mills which are considered fit for scrapping can possibly be placed in this category. In respect of the other closed mills, there are many other reasons also e.g. mismanagement, labour difficulties, financial difficulties etc.

Alleged Assault on Female Evacuees by C.R.P. Personnel

*984. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be

pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that recently the Central Reserve Police personnel molested and attempted to criminally assault the female evacuees at Dewan-gunge Junior High School Camp (Jalpaiguri, West Bengal) ;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made in the matter; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken against the persons involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Such an allegation has come to the notice of the West Bengal Government. The allegation is against the State Armed Police who were also located in the School Building and not against the Central Reserve Police Force.

(b) and (c). The allegation is under investigation of the State Government.

**Newspaper article on Inefficiency in
Delhi Administration**

*986. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to an article in the *Sunday Standard* of the 13th June, 1971 by Shrimati Saraswati Menon, wife of Shri K. P. S. Menon, former Ambassador to the Soviet Union, as regards the utter inefficiency of the Delhi Administration leading to harassment of the worst type to the citizens of Delhi;

(b) whether Government have received any report from the Delhi Administration in regard to various complaints detailed in the article;

(c) whether the report has been carefully examined and scrutinised;

(d) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard; and

(e) whether similar complaints have come to the notice of Government from other sources also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). Government have seen the article of Shrimati Saraswati Menon. The Additional District Magistrate (Revenue), Delhi, has been asked by the Delhi Administration to conduct an inquiry into the facts narrated in this article. This inquiry is in progress. No specific complaints of this nature had come to the notice of the Government earlier.

**Promulgation of Emergency in Eastern
region**

*987. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item in the *Motherland* of June 23, 1971 stating that Government were likely to promulgate national emergency in the sensitive eastern region of the country, and

(b) whether any decision in this regard has since been taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Government have seen the news item. The proclamation of emergency under Article 352 of the Constitution cannot be in respect of any State or a region but only in respect of the entire country. Therefore the question of promulgating emergency in the eastern region does not arise.

**Diversion of Indian Coal by Singapore
to Pakistan**

*989. SHRI SANJEEVI RAO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether coal purchased from India by the Singapore parties is being diverted to Pakistan;

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take;

(c) whether there was any provision in the contract to safeguard against this possibility; and

(d) whether the representatives of British firms participated in the negotiations on behalf of the Singapore parties?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). The M. M. T. Co. exported some Beehive Coke to Singapore in June-July, 1970. Thereafter no exports of coal or coke to Singapore have taken place. The export contract provided that the coke would be for consumption in Singapore/Hong Kong and it would not be re-exported to other countries. Government have no authoritative information regarding diversion of the exports to Pakistan. It is not possible for exporting countries to regulate the re-export of their products imported by entrepot centres like Singapore and Hong Kong.

(d) No, Sir; in respect of the above exports of Beehive Coke the sale negotiations were conducted through two private Indian parties.

Recommendations of Study Team on implications of Terminal Tax collections at New Delhi and Shahdara Railway Station

4104. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Study Team in his Ministry had gone into the implications of Terminal Tax collections at New Delhi and Shahdara Railway Stations;

(b) if so, what are the broad recommendations of the Team;

(c) whether the system recommended by the Study Team is an improvement over the present system of collection of Terminal Tax ; and

(d) if so, the main features of new system ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (d). A Study Team of the Administrative Reforms Department had carried out a study of the Delhi Terminal Tax Agency in October 1970, and submitted their report on 30th April 1971. The major recommendations of Study Team are listed in the attached statement. These recommendations are being examined by the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

Statement

1. Issue of identity cards to transporters showing verified ULWS.
2. Changes in classification to be effective not earlier than 7 days from the date of the orders.
3. De-linking of the Assessor and Collector from the Agency hierarchy.
4. To decide which of the alternatives recommended in regard to fruit imports should be followed after examining the legal position regarding import-export of fruits at the Fruit Siding and the admissibility of refund.
5. Examination of the relationship of the Commissioner as the Terminal Tax Agency *vis-a-vis* the Municipal Corporation.
6. Administrative and financial powers of the Commissioner and other officers of the Terminal Tax Agency.
7. Setting up of a Policy Advisory Committee.
8. Rounding up of net weight to the nearest multiple of ten.
9. Collection of Terminal Tax at rail barriers by Railway Administration in accordance with agreement to be negotiated with the Northern Railways and provision of facilities for assessment staff in Railway premises.

10. Discontinuance of tax collection on accompanied baggage of rail passengers alighting at station other than Delhi/New Delhi and Shahdara.
11. Revision of procedure for recovery of tax from account holders including levy of service charges.
12. Provision for charging extension fee.
13. Charging a processing fee of Rs. 5/- in refund cases.
14. Defining the role of the Dy. Commissioner (Taxes) in the Agency.
15. Provision for incentives and reward in the Delhi Terminal Tax Rules, 1958.
16. Licencing of Dalals and Munshis.

होशंगाबाद तथा पूर्व निमाड जिलों में
नये डाक तथा तार घर

4105. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या
संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार चालू वर्ष में मध्य प्रदेश के होशंगाबाद और पूर्व निमाड जिलों में नये डाक तथा तार घर स्थापित करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) नये डाक तथा तार घर कब तक और किन-किन स्थानों पर स्थापित किये जायेंगे ; और

(घ) ग्रामीण तथा नगरीय क्षेत्रों में अलग-अलग कितने डाक तथा तार घर स्थापित करने का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमचंद्र नंदन बहुगुणा) :
(क)जी हाँ ।

(ख) होशंगाबाद जिले में 4 डाकघर और 3 तारघर और पूर्वी निमाड जिले में 3 डाकघर और 2 तारघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है ।

(ग) होशंगाबाद जिले में (1) ऊनहाई (2) कपूरी (3) पंजरा और (4) रानी पिपरिया में और पूर्वी निमाड जिले में (1) पीपल पानी (2) गम्भीर और (3) गुलाई में डाकघर (अतिरिक्त त्रिभागीय शाखा डाकघर) खोलने का प्रस्ताव है । होशंगाबाद जिले के प्रस्ताव की जांच की जा रही है और दिसम्बर, 1971 तक इन मामलों पर अंतिम निर्णय होने की संभावना है । जहाँ तक पूर्वी निमाड जिले का संबंध है, गुलाई में डाकघर खोलने की मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है और इच्छुक पार्टियों द्वारा आवश्यक गैर—वापसी अंशदान जमा कराने पर पीपल पानी और गम्भीर में डाकघर खोल दिये जाएंगे ।

होशंगाबाद जिले के राहत गांव, कोसला और पुरानी बस्ती इटारसी में और पूर्वी निमाड जिले के डेंटराय और खालवा में 31-3-1972 तक नए तारघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है ।

(घ) सभी डाकघर देहाती इलाकों में खोलने का प्रस्ताव है । प्रस्तावित खोले जाने वाले 5 तारघरों में से 4 देहाती इलाकों में और एक शहरी इलाके में खोलने का प्रस्ताव है ।

Implementation of Manganese Ore Export Policies by M. M. T. C.

4106. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government will lay on the Table of the House Dr. P. C. Alexander's communication to the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation on Government's manganese ore export policies, the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation's press announcement and letter dated the 14th July, 1969 to F. I. M. I., New Delhi, giving effect to this policy ;

(b) whether the Corporation has implemented the policy laid down by Government in this regard and what is the resultant increase in the direct sales by the Corporation; and

(c) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation was allowed drawback of export duty on medium and high grade ores and the amount of drawback received by the Corporation separately and the amount paid against canalised orders?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) A copy each of the following documents is placed on the Table of the House:—

(1) The M. M. T. C's Press note dated the 14th July, 1969.

(2) Letter dated the 1st July, 1969 addressed by the MMTC to the President, Federation of Indian Mineral Industries, New Delhi.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—620/71]

It is not considered desirable to place on the Table of the House correspondence between Government and the Corporation on police matters. However, the contents of the above-mentioned documents are in accordance with Government's policy.

(b) (i) The Corporation has been endeavouring to carry out Government's policy in this regard.

(ii) The direct sales of manganese ore by M.M.T.C. increased from 5.67 lakh tonnes in 1969-70 to 8.24 lakh tonnes in 1970-71; and during the first quarter of 1971-72, the Corporation has already concluded direct sales amounting to 6.42 lakh tonnes.

(c) Under the Customs law "drawback" is admissible only on import duty and not on export duty and accordingly the M.M.T.C. have not received any payments of drawback of the export duty paid by them on manganese ore.

Extension of Concessions in Excise Duty to Tea Gardens of Assam

4107. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the concessions, given to tea gardens of Darrang, Sibsagar and Lakhimpur district in Assam for getting a net average price below Rs 5 during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 to pay Excise Duty at a reduced rate of 70 paise per kg., are going to expire on the 30th June, 1971;

(b) whether Government propose to extend the period of concession for a further period considering the difficulties faced by these tea gardens; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). Concession in Excise duty allowed to weaker gardens of tea including some areas in Assam, have been extended upto March 31, 1972.

Statement of Chief Minister of West Bengal regarding need for emergency in the State

4108. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a statement made by the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Mr. Ajoy Mukerjee, stating that virtual emergency had arisen in the State following pressure of the Bangla Desh evacuees;

(b) whether Government have received any report in this regard from the State Government or from its own intelligence sources;

(c) if so, the main points thereof; and

(d) the action, if any, being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The Governor has summarised the views of the Chief Minister on the subject in para 8 of his report to the President, a copy of which has already been placed on the Table of the House along with the Proclamation issued under article 356 in relation to West Bengal.

(d) The problems arising out of the unprecedented influx of refugees from Bangla Desh as well as the problems relating to the law and order situation in West Bengal receive the highest priority and all possible steps are being taken to meet the situation

एटा और आगरा के बीच सीधा

टेलीफोन सम्पर्क

4109. श्री महादीपक सिंह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में जिला एटा और आगरा कमीशनरी के बीच सीधी टेलीफोन सेवा नहीं है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा) :

(क) एटा और आगरा के बीच सीधी ट्रंक टेलीफोन लाइन पहले ही मौजूद है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

सहरसा जिला (बिहार) के सहरसा स्थान पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन कार्यालय और

तारघर की स्थापना

4110. श्री चिरंजीव झा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के सहरसा जिले में माप तिहाई में एक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन कार्यालय और तारघर स्थापित करने के बारे में आदेश पहले ही जारी कर दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त आदेश किस तारीख को जारी किये गये थे और वहां अब तक उपर्युक्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) वहां उक्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था कब तक किये जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(घ) सहरसा जिले में और किञ्च—किन स्थानों पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन कार्यालय तथा तारघर स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है और उक्त कार्यालय वहां कब काम आरम्भ कर दंगे ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा) :

(क) जी हा ।

(ख) माप तिहाई में तारघर व सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने के प्रस्ताव की मंजूरी 7-9-1970 को दी गई थी । कुछ आवश्यक सामान के उपलब्ध न होने के कारण यह काम नहीं किया जा सका ।

(ग) मापतिहाई में तार और टेलीफोन की सुविधाओं की शीघ्र व्यवस्था करने के लिए प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं ।

(घ) सहरसा जिले के अन्य स्थानों पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं हैं । फिर भी, सहरसा जिले के निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर तार सुविधा की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है .—

- (1) हरदी; (2) महीसी; (3) रजनी;
- (4) महमादगंज, (5) श्रीपुर; (6) सुखासन;
- (7) जीरवा; (8) कोरीपट्टी ।

कुछ आवश्यक सामान के उपलब्ध न होने के कारण उपर्युक्त स्थानों पर तार घर खोलने की कोई निश्चित तारीख बता सकना संभव नहीं है ।

**Recognition to A.I.R. Artistes Association
Hyderabad**

4111. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation has been made for the grant of recognition to the All India Radio Artistes' Association, Hyderabad which is a registered body under the Trade Unions Act; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Union is ineligible for recognition under the Code of Discipline.

Retirement Benefits to Staff Artistes

4112. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Staff Artistes retired since 1964;

(b) whether they were paid retirement benefits and gratuity in addition to the Central Provident Fund; and

(c) if not paid so far, whether any such proposal for paying retirement benefits and gratuity, with a view to give retrospective effect also, is under consideration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No, Sir. According to existing rules Staff Artistes are eligible only to Contributory Provident Fund.

(c) No, Sir.

**Heirloom Jewellery of late Nawab of
Rampur**

4113. SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Questions Nos. 4718 on the 19th December, 1969 and 3662 on the 24th March 1970 regarding the heirloom jewellery of the late Nawab of Rampur and State :

(a) whether any investigation has been made into the so-called heirloom jewellery of the late Nawab of Rampur, lying in the vaults of the State Bank of India, New Delhi having, at any time after the death of the Nawab, been replaced, substituted, sold or tampered with;

(b) in case the replacement, substitution or tampering has taken place, whether any follow-up action is being initiated against the concerned Government Officials or against the Officials of the State Bank of India, New Delhi; and

(c) whether the so-called heirloom jewelry, which is reported to have been attached by the Income Tax Department for recovery of the tax arrears of the Nawab of Rampur, has since been released or is still in the custody of the Department ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) The investigation has not concluded.

(b) No occasion for such action has arisen.

(c) The attachment made by the Tax Recovery Officer, Delhi, still continues.

बिहार के सहरसा जिले में पटसन मिनरी
स्थापना

4114. श्री निरंजीव झा : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार बिहार के सहरसा जिले में सहरसा या सुपौल में पटसन मिल की स्थापना करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपर्युक्त मिल कहाँ और कब तक स्थापित की जायेगी ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए. सी. जार्ज) : (क) और (ख) : औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए पटसन उगाने वाले राज्यों में (जिनमें बिहार शामिल है) नयी पटसन मिलों की स्थापना की सम्भाव्यता का अध्ययन करने लिये गठित की गयी समिति के प्रतिवेदन पर विस्तृत रूप में विचार किया जा रहा है।

Antiques lying in Malkhanas in Delhi

4116. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be please to state :

(a) whether a number of antiques are lying in Malkhanas of Delhi and New Delhi for the last two years;

(b) whether these antiques have not been claimed by any body till now; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take to transfer them to the National Museum ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) None of these have been claimed.

(c) Some of the antiques/idols in Police custody are case properties of cases recorded in the Police Stations and action for their disposal is to be taken after the case is decided in the court. In regard to others, being unclaimed property, the National Museum authorities have been requested to inspect them for keeping in the Museum.

बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के
अहाते में "दमन सेना"

4117. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या गृह

मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि बनारस विश्वविद्यालय के अहाते में दमन सेना नाम का एक आतंकवादी संगठन सक्रिय हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में विश्व-विद्यालय प्राधिकारियों द्वारा अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) और (ख) : उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में "दमन सेना" सक्रीय नहीं है। यह संगठन प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में है और इसका विश्वविद्यालय के भीतर कोई मजबूत आधार नहीं है। इसके संस्थापक नेता को विश्वविद्यालय के प्राधिकारियों ने दाखला देने से इन्कार कर दिया। इस संस्था से निपटने के लिये विश्वविद्यालय के प्राधिकारियों द्वारा की गई अन्य कारवाई के बारे में अधिक सूचना मालूम की जा रही है।

Complaints against Director of Song and Drama Division

4118. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether complaints against the Director of the Song and Drama Division, particularly with regard to the Darbhanga Centre and recent performance at Kashmir have been made by Members of Parliament and from other sources; and

(b) if so, Government, reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARM BIR SINHA) : (a) and (b) No complaints have been received against the Director of the Song and Drama Division with regard to the

Darbhanga Centre and the performances at Srinagar from August, 1970, to November, 1970. However, complaints have been received against the working of the Song and Drama Division from time to time including some against the Director personally. Necessary enquiries have been made on receipt of these complaints. As a first step, instructions were issued that rehearsals in the Song and Drama Division should be held only during normal office hours and in any case, they should not extend beyond 6 00 P.M. Participation of guest artists in any capacity in rehearsals/performances in the Song and Drama Division without the prior permission of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has been prohibited. Certain staff transfers were also effected. Some other measures to remedy the deficiencies of this Division are under consideration.

**Lathi Charge on Retrenched Railway
Electrification Workers at Bilaspur
(Madhya Pradesh)**

4119. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether the Home Guards of Madhya Pradesh State Government lathi-charged the workers who were demonstrating against retrenchment before the Railway Electrification Office, Bilaspur and injured some 40 workers on the 8th April, 1971 ;

(b) whether the injured persons include several women also ; and

(c) whether Government propose to hold an enquiry into the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). According to the information received from the Madhya Pradesh Government, on 8th April, 1971, a violating demonstrating crowd entered the office premises of the Engineer-in-Chief in charge of electrification of the Rourkela-Durg Section of the South Eastern Railway and started damaging office furniture, telephones, window panes etc. and set fire to office records. The Home Guards who tried to prevent their entry into the office, were pushed back resulting in injuries to many Home Guards. Then the police entered the

office along with the Home Guards to prevent further damage. There was no lathi charge. Hence the question of injuries to any person as a result thereof does not arise.

Since, however, allegations of misconduct had been made against the police and the Home Guards, the District Magistrate, Bilaspur, had ordered a magisterial inquiry into the incident as provided in the Madhya Pradesh Police Regulations.

**Arrest of Railway Electrification Workers
at Bilaspur (Madhya Pradesh)**

4120. SHRI GANGADHAR SAHA :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Section 144 of the Cr. P. C. has been promulgated at the Railway Colony area, Bilaspur following an incident of *lathi* charge upon the Railway Electrification workers on April 8, 1971 ;

(b) whether the Railway employees are being indiscriminately arrested at Bilaspur since 8th April, 1971 and they are being constantly haunted by the Policemen throughout the city ; and

(c) the remedial steps taken by Government in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. Pant) : (a) According to the information received from the Madhya Pradesh Government, Section 144 of the Cr. P. C. was promulgated on the mid-night of 8th April, 1971, at the Railway Colony area, Bilaspur, after violent demonstrating crowd had entered the office premises of the Engineer-in-Chief in charge of the electrification of the Rourkela-Durg Section of the South Eastern Railway and started damaging office furniture etc. and set fire to office records. There was, however, no *lathi* charge on the workers.

(b) and (c). As certain allegations were made against the Police, the district Magistrate, Bilaspur had ordered a magisterial inquiry into the incident as required under the Madhya Pradesh Police Regulations. The report of the inquiry is awaited.

**Representation for Tribal Compact Areas
to be declared as Scheduled Areas
in Tripura**

4121. SHRI DASARATHA DEB :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received
any representation from the Tribal compact
areas being declared as the Scheduled areas ;
and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to
protect Tribals of Tripura from eviction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Representa-
tions to this effect have been received in the
past. Article 244 of the Constitution
provides for the declaration of areas as
scheduled areas only in States and not in
Union Territories. However, the alternative
approach recommended by the Dhebar
Commission of establishing tribal develop-
ment blocks in the predominantly tribals
areas has been adopted in Tripura. Provi-
sions exist in the Tripura Land Revenue and
Land Reforms Act, 1960 to safeguard the
interests of the tribals in land. Preference
is also given to the Tribals in the matter of
allotment of Government khas land for
settled cultivation.

**Difficulties faced by Settlers from
Kerala in Madhya Pradesh**

4122. SHRI M. K. KRISNAN : Will
the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government
has been drawn to the grievances and
miseries being faced by the settlers from
Kerala, who were transplanted to a village
of Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh in 1955 under
an inter-State agreement ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government
thereto ;

(c) whether Government had received
any representation from them ; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Govern-
ment to alleviate their miseries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
K. C. PANT) : (a) to (d). Some represen-
tations have been received on behalf of the
families from Kerala who had been settled
in certain villages of District Raigarh in
Madhya Pradesh. The settlers have
demanded *inter alia* grant of ownership of
the land under their possession, financial
assistance for sinking tubewells, provision of
electric connections are writing off the loans
outstanding against them. The representa-
tions are being considered by the Govern-
ment of Madhya Pradesh.

Idol thefts resulting in Communal Riots

4123. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR
PRASAD SINGH :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state :

(a) whether the idol thieves have been
again very active in the country for the last
two months ;

(b) whether these idol thieves have been
again responsible to create communal riots
in the past ; and

(c) if so, what action is being taken to
unearth this gang so that timely action is
taken to avoid communal riots for this
Pakistan is trying very very ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
K. C. PANT) : (a) The State Governments
of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana,
Kerala, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab and
Meghalaya and all the Union Territory
Administrations (*except* Delhi and Goa,
Daman and Diu) have intimated that no
such case was reported in their States/Union
Territory Administrations. However, one
case of idol theft was reported by the Govt.
of Himachal Pradesh, and two cases each
were reported by the Delhi Administration
and Goa, Daman and Diu.

The required information is being
obtained from the Governments of Assam,
Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya
Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Tamil Nadu,

Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

(b) No, Sir. There is no information to that effect.

(c) Does not arise.

**राज्य सभा के एक सदस्य श्री खन्नारायण भा
की मृत्यु के बारे में जांच**

4124. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या
गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि बिहार के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री श्री कपूर्री ठाकुर ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से अपील की थी कि राज्य सभा के एक सदस्य श्री खन्नारायण भा की मृत्यु की परिस्थितियों के बारे में केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा जांच करवाई जाये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस बीच, इस संबंध में कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण-
चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) राज्य सरकार से औपचारिक निवेदन प्राप्त होने पर, भारत सरकार ने मामले की जांच का कार्य केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो को सौंप दिया है। उन्होंने एक मामला दर्ज किया है और जांच की जा रही है।

**Crisis in M. M. T. C. due to non-movement
of Iron Ore**

4125. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN
TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals
Trading Corporation is facing a serious
crisis due to the indifferent attitude of the
Transport Wing of the Railway Ministry ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to
take to lift large quantities of iron ore
from Orissa and Bihar to the Calcutta and
Paradeep Ports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI
A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). The tempo
of railway movements in the industrial and
ore belt of Bihar and Orissa has been
seriously affected in recent months. The
main reason for this is the disturbed law
and order situation in the area, involving
inter alia thefts of railway equipment and
intimidation and even assaults on railway
staff. In consequence of the slow down of
rail movements, there has been an accumu-
lation of iron ore stocks at railway loading
stations and a diminution at the ports of
Paradeep and Calcutta, which is leading to
an appreciable set back to the iron ore
export programme.

While it may not be quite correct to
describe the situation as a "serious crisis",
it is undoubtedly causing considerable con-
cern to the M.M.T.C.

The Ministry of Railways are alive to
the situation. Steps are being taken in con-
sultation with the State Governments to
improve the law and order situation so as
to enable the railway movements to proceed
normally.

**Refusal of further extension of residence
permit to Mr. Ludger Eling**

4126. SHRI C K. CHANDRAPPA :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Mr. Ludger Eling of West
Germany, who was Programme Consultant,
was refused further extension of his re-
sidence permit by Government in 1969 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the same person after
sometime had returned to India with a
diplomatic passport ; and

(d) if so, what action Government had
taken against this person ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) He had initially come on a tourist visa. Such a visa cannot ordinarily be converted into a long term visa to enable the holder to take up employment etc. Accordingly, when Mr. Eling applied for extension of stay to work as Programme Consultant to the International Youth Centre in New Delhi his application was rejected.

(c) After leaving India, Mr. Eling applied for a fresh visa for long-term stay to take up an assignment with the International Youth Centre. He was in possession of an ordinary passport. As he qualified for admission under the normal rules, he was granted a visa and allowed to come to India.

(d) Does not arise.

Setting up of Wig Industry in Delhi

4127. **SHRI D. K. PANDA :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to set up wig industry in Delhi ; and

(b) whether Government propose to have this industry on co-operative basis ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Marine Products Export Development Authority

4128. **SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any follow-up action has been taken by Government in regard to the Proposal to set up a Marine Products Export Development Authority at Cochin, Kerala ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof ; and

(c) the exact time by which it will be established ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). The proposal is still under consideration of the Government.

Closure of Edward Textile Mills, Beawar (Rajasthan)

4129. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1054 on the 2nd June, 1971 regarding the closure of Edward Textile Mills, Beawar and state :

(a) whether the examination of the report in consultation with the State Government has since been completed and

(b) whether, pending, the decision on the report, any step has been or is being taken to ensure employment to the workers of the Edward Textile Mills, Beawar ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b) : No, Sir.

Irregularities in Issuing Import Licences to Dimple Industries and Reemax Industries, Ludhiana

4130. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there were serious irregularities in issuing import licences to Dimple Industries and Reemax Industries of Ludhiana ;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof ; and

(c) the names of Directors of these companies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) The two firms are partnership concerns and not companies registered under the Companies Act. Accordingly to the information furnished by the applicants the names of the partners of M/s. Dimple Industries are : Sarvashri Bal Chand, Narinder Kumar and Vinod Kumar; while the Partners of H/s Reemax Industries are : Sarvashri Raj Kumar, Narinder Kumar and Vinod Kumar.

Staff for Postmaster General's Offices.

4131. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a standard for sanctioning Supervisory and non-Supervisory staff for the Offices of the Post Master-General;

(b) whether there is a ban on the creation of posts;

(c) if the replies to parts (a) and (b) above be in affirmative, whether the P. and T. Department is considering to approach the Finance Ministry to relax the ban in respect of additional posts of the Gazetted Officers as found justified according to the standard;

(b) whether any reference has also been made to the Finance Ministry for relaxing the ban on the creation of non-Gazetted posts as well; and

(c) the manner Government propose to meet the extra work load of the non-Gazetted staff in the event of non-relaxing of the ban on the creation of posts ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d) After full discussion it has been decided that relaxation of this ban can only be given in specific cases where the posts are required in connection with Plan

schemes, Savings Bank operations and Inspection of field office. The Ministry of Finance has accordingly been approached to relax the ban in respect of related gazetted posts.

(e) Subject to what is stated above, no posts, whether gazetted or non gazetted, may be created in the offices of the Postmasters General. The existing staff will have to manage the work-load though a review will be made to see how the work can be kept down.

Workers Census

4132. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of workers, State-wise, as per 1961 Census Reports;

(b) the proportion of workers to the total population in each State as per 1961 census reports;

(c) the number of workers, State-wise, according to the provisional Census Report of 1971;

(d) the proportion of workers to the total population in each State, according to the provisional Census report of 1971; and

(e) the factors responsible for the decline or increase in the number of workers during the decade 1961-1971 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHSIN) : (a) and (b) Columns 3 and 4 of the Statement laid on the Table of the House give the number of workers, State-wise and Union Territory-wise and their proportion to total population, respectively, according to 1961 Census. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-621/71].

(c) and (d) Column 5 of the Statement laid on the Table of the House gives State-wise/Union Territory-wise provisional figures of workers according to 1971 Census classified as such on the basis of their 'main activity' but do not include persons doing 'secondary work'. [*Placed in Library.*]

See No. LT—621/71]. Figures for 'secondary work' will be available only after the census schedules are fully processed to extract that data. This will not be available till the middle of 1972. Hence figures in column 5 do not correspond with the figures in column 3 of the Statement. Column 6 of the Statement gives the proportion of workers on the basis of their main activity to total provisional population according to 1971 Census.

(e) As stated above, information in this regard will be available only when figures for secondary work are extracted from the schedules and the data are analysed. Besides, the data will not be strictly comparable due to the different concepts of work adopted at the 1961 and 1971 Censuses

Strength of Central Government Women Employees

4133. SHRI M.M. HASHIM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Central Government women employees and their percentage of the total Central Government employees;

(b) the reasons for low percentage of women employees; and

(c) the steps envisaged to narrow down this proportion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The number of women employees under the Central Government as on 31st March, 1969 was 61,936. The constituted 2.4% of the total number of Central Government employees on that date. Uptodate figures are not available.

(b) and (c) Depending upon the qualifications laid down for various posts/services the reasons for their low percentage of employment primarily are their comparative educational backwardness, reluctance on account of various sociological factors etc. in a large number of cases to take up whole-time employment, and/or unsuitability of certain posts requiring particular physical standards, training or skill. Nevertheless,

with the advance of education and gradual sociological change, an increasing number of women candidates have been competing for various Services, including the I.A.S., etc and have on selection been appointed to the same. No special measures for stepping up the percentage of women employees are proposed at present. Under article 16 of the Constitution, women already have equal opportunities with men to compete for appointment to various civil posts/Services under the Union.

फलों और सब्जियों का निर्यात

4134. श्री भूषणचन्द डागा : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत से किन फलों और सब्जियों का निर्यात होता है ; और

(ख) सरकार इन फलों और सब्जियों के उत्पादकों को क्या विशेष सुविधाएं देती है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री,

(श्री ए. सी. जाज) : (क) मुख्यतः केले, सन्तरे, सेव, अन्नास, खुवानी, अंगूर, नींबू, कागजी नींबू सपोटा, फूल गोभी, बन्द गोभी, गाजर, प्याज, और आलू।

(ख) फलों तथा ताजी सब्जियों की निर्यात योग्य किस्मों के उत्पादन से सम्बन्धित केन्द्र द्वारा प्रयोजित दो योजनाएं विचाराधीन हैं।

Disposal of Licences for facilitating Engineering Industry

4135. SHRI SAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a fall in the international steel prices; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to remove the impediments in the way of quick disposal of all licences thereby facilitating the engineering industry to take advantage of the fall in international steel prices ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir. There has been fall in the International prices of certain steel items.

(b) Steps have been taken to streamline the procedures to ensure quick disposal of applications for import licences. These include the removal of duplication of scrutiny of applications between the sponsoring authorities and the licensing authorities, a simpler method of scrutiny of the value of consumption of imported raw materials as claimed by the small scale units, issue of licences without I. V. C. numbers for a period of one year without entering into correspondence with the applicants on this account, allocation of modes of financing to small scale units on a liberal basis to avoid correspondence with the applicants regarding conversion from one source of financing to another, and introduction of annual licensing for raw materials for non-priority industries in the large scale sector.

Demand by A.I.W.C. to Ban Cabaret Shows

4136. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: DR. MELKOTE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Women's Conference urged Government for putting and end to cabarete shows in the country, as these encourage prostitution ; and

(b) if so, the main points thereof and the steps taken by the Government for banning Cabaret shows ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI K. C. PANT) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise. The Central Government have no proposals under consideration for banning cabaret shows. The subject matter is the concern of the States/ Union Territories.

Expenditure on Planning Commission

4137. SHRI A. K. SHAH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the total expenses incurred on the Planning Commission during the years 1967-68 1968-69 and 1969-70 ; and

(b) whether during these three years the expenses on the Planning Commission have trebled ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) Total expenses on the Planning Commission during the years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 are as follows :

(Rupees in lakhs)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total</i>
1967-68	141.02
1968-69	136.29
1969-70	129.26

(b) No, Sir.

Assistance to Kerala Government for giving Pension to Freedom Fighters

4138. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : SMTI. BHARGAVI THANKA. PPAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to give 50 per cent financial assistance to the Kerala Government for giving pension to freedom fighters in that State ; and

(b) if so, the time by which decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

चौथी योजना के दौरान परियोजनाओं के लिए
मध्य प्रदेश को वित्तीय सहायता

4139. डा. लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या
योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार
को चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की श्रवण में
विभिन्न योजनाओं के लिए योजना वार, कितनी
राशि दी है;

(ख) इन योजनाओं की मुख्य बातें क्या
हैं; और

(ग) क्या इन में सिंध परियोजना
(ग्वालियर डिवीजन) को सम्मिलित किया
गया है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन-
धारिया) : (क) राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् द्वारा
नियुक्त मुख्य मंत्री समिति द्वारा अभिकल्पित
प्रक्रिया के अनुसार राज्यों को उनकी चौथी
योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता एकमुश्त
ऋणों तथा एकमुश्त अनुदानों के रूप में दी
जाती है। ये ऋण तथा अनुदान किन्हीं विशिष्ट
स्कीमों से सम्बद्ध नहीं होते। मध्य प्रदेश की
अनुमोदित चौथी योजना की 393 करोड़ रुपये
की राशि में से 262 करोड़ रुपये की राशि
केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में आवंटित की गई
है। इसमें से 94 करोड़ रुपये की राशि राज्य
सरकार को वर्ष 1969-70 तथा 1970-71
के दौरान दी जा चुकी है। 1971-72 के लिए
केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में 52 करोड़ रुपये
आवंटित किए गए हैं।

(ख) और (ग) : प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Arrest Of Pak Military Personnel

4140. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN
KADANNAPPALLI : Will the Minister

of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Pakistani military,
para military and other armed personnel
had been arrested for entering India since
April last in the border areas of West
Bengal; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Govern-
ment against those Pakistani military
officer is ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL
(SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes
Sir.

(b) It is not desirable, in the public in-
terest, to disclose further details at this stage.

Economic Cooperation among Common- wealth Developing Countries

4141. SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD
SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN
TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether delegates of 32 nations met
on the 9th June, 1971 and had a discussion
in regard to the economic co-operation
among developing nations of the Common-
wealth after Britain withdraws behind the
tariff barrier of the European Common
Market ;

(b) if so, what are the other subjects
discussed ; and

(c) the decisions arrived at ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI
A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c) : The possi-
bility of a Commonwealth effort in the field
of trade promotion and export market de-
velopment has been under consideration of
the Commonwealth Governments for some
time. The Commonwealth Heads of
Governments meeting in 1965 considered it
desirable to explore means by which
Commonwealth trade might be encouraged
and expanded. A study was subsequently
instituted *inter-alia* to review the present
export promotion problems of the develop-
ing member countries of the Common-
wealth with a view to identifying areas

where a Commonwealth initially could be usefully employed. "The Study on Commonwealth Export Market Development" accordingly brought out by the Commonwealth Secretariat, was not linked to the question of the United Kingdom's proposed entry into the European Economic Community.

A meeting of the Senior Finance and Trade Officials of the Commonwealth Countries was held in London on 8th and 9th June, 1971 to consider the recommendations contained in the Study, relating to the establishment of a Commonwealth Market Development Fund, a Commonwealth Export Development Corporation and a Commonwealth Export-Import Bank. The meeting recommended that the purposes and functions of the existing Commonwealth Fund for Technical Corporation should be broadened to cover financial as well as technical assistance aspects of export market development. It also recommended that a Study in depth at expert level be instituted of the feasibility of a Commonwealth programme for financing the exports and imports of Commonwealth developing countries, specially in the field of capital and semi-capital goods, and of appropriate arrangements that may be needed for the purpose. The meeting agreed that the proposal for setting up a Commonwealth Export Development Corporation should await an assessment of the results of the experience in operating the Commonwealth programme for technical assistance and the outcome of the Study on Export credit financing.

Design and Workmanship of Manipuri Handlooms

4142. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of designs proposed and approved in the Handloom Design Centre of the Manipur Industries Department since its inception ;

(b) whether handloom clothes sold in the Manipur Government Emporium and the Handloom House in Imphal are confined to the design approved by the Manipur Government Designing Centre ; and

(c) the measures which have been introduced to ensure uniform design and workmanship in the handloom products of Manipur ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) 862.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No such measures have been introduced so far.

Complaints *Re.* Families not enumerated in Census and Post Census Survey in Delhi

4143. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether her Ministry has received complaints that many families were not enumerated by the Census staff ;

(b) if so, how far these complaints have been proved correct ; and

(c) whether Government have started a post census survey in Delhi ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHSIN) : (a) It was complained that some households had not been enumerated.

(b) In most cases the complaints were found to be incorrect. The enumerator had enumerated all members of households eligible to be counted during the census enumeration period by eliciting information from some other adult member of the household. The complainant might not have been actually present at that time and he erroneously believed that he and the other members of his household had been missed at the Census. In a very few cases, however, the complaints were genuine and in regard to such of them which were received within the period of enumeration, steps were taken to enumerate the missing households.

(c) A post enumeration check has been undertaken not only in Delhi but in other areas in the country as a normal census procedure to statistically assess the coverage and content errors if any at the Census.

**Closure of Vijaya Mohini Mills,
Trivendrum (Kerala)**

4144. **SHRI A. K. GOPALAN** : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the closure of the Vijaya Mohini Mills, Trivandrum, Kerala ;

(b) if so, the total numbers of workers throughout of jobs ;

(c) whether Government are considering to institute an enquiry into the affairs of this mill and to take over the mill ; and

(d) if so, when it will be instituted ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI
A. C. GEORGE)** : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About 655 workers.

(c) and (d). An Investigation Committee has already been appointed under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, for the purpose of making full and complete investigation into the affairs of Vijaya Mohini Mills Ltd., Trivandrum. Further course of action will be considered on receipt of the Investigation Committee's report.

**Dispute over ownership of Title to the
Nawabship of Murshidabad**

4145. **SHRI PRIYA RANGAN DAS
MUNSI** : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any dispute in regard to the ownership of title to the Nawabship of Murshidabad ; and

(b) if so, what is the latest position in regard to this title ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI**

K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). On the death of Nawab Bahadur Syed Waris Ali Meerza, Nawab of Murshidabad, on 20th November, 1969, his two sons and two brothers have claimed succession to the title and the annuity of the Nawab Bahadur. The matter is under the consideration of the Government of India.

Employment of Dr. C. K. Atal

4146. **SHRI B R. SHUKLA** : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the services of one Dr. C. K. Atal, 'E' Grade Scientist in the Regional Research Laboratory, Jammu under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research were terminated in March, 1965 on grounds of misconduct;

(b) whether despite that termination he was again employed on a contract basis for five years ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF PLANNING
AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI
C. SUBRAMANIAM)** : (a) to (c). On the basis of an adverse report from the Director, Regional Research Laboratory (RRL), Jammu, orders were issued for the termination of services of Dr. C. K. Atal, Scientist, in the Laboratory w. e. f. 4.5.65, the date on which his term of appointment of one year was to expire. Dr. Atal, however, expressed regrets for his past conduct and promised to devote his full time to research. In consideration of the changed attitude of Dr. Atal and the revised recommendation made by the Director, RRL, Jammu on 1.5.65, Dr. Atal was granted extension of service w. e. f. 4.5.65 in two spells of one year and five years in supersession of the previous orders of termination of services.

**Loss to S. T. C. due to non-clearance of
goods at branches in India**

4147. **SHRI K. C. PANDEY** : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased

to state :

(a) the loss sustained by the State Trading Corporation on account of non-clearance of goods at Branches in India during the year 1970-71 ; and

(b) the reasons therefor and the remedial action taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). In the process of clearing its imports through the Customs, STC sometimes has to pay demurrage when the clearance is delayed for reasons such as late receipt of documents. These expenses cannot strictly be termed as "losses" since they are a normal concomitant of large-scale operations and are treated as a part of the handling costs.

There were two cases in Calcutta where substantial amounts of wharf rent, viz. Rs. 20,081 and Rs. 13,584 respectively, had to be paid, because of non-clearance of goods within the free time. The Corporation makes efforts to minimise such expenditure by suitable penal clauses in Clearing Agents' agreements.

Implementation of ARC's Recommendations on Personnel Administration

4148. SHRI K. C. PANDEY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether several hindrances have come in the way of accepting/implementing the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission on Personnel Administration ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to expedite implementation of the recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Increasing export of Tea in view of disturbed conditions in Ceylon and Bangla Desh

4149. SHRI S.R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a study team has been made about the possibility of increasing exports of our tea in view of the disturbed conditions in Ceylon and also in Bangla Desh; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The political conditions in Ceylon have not affected the offerings and sale of tea at Colombo auctions nor have they affected production of tea in Ceylon in any appreciable extent. The Bangla Desh movement which has severely affected local production of tea is not likely to create any vacuum in the international tea market inasmuch as Pakistan is a net importer of tea for the last three years. However if the entire tea requirements of West Pakistan which used to be supplied from East Bengal have to be procured from Ceylon then there may be some opportunity for India to fill up the vacuum likely to result from diversion of Ceylon's tea from her existing markets to Pakistan. It is too early to have a clear picture of the situation at present.

नालमुख भरी बन्नों के लाइसेंस समाप्त करने के संबंध में मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा द्वारा पारित सर्वसम्मति संकल्प

4150. डा. लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा ने सर्वसम्मति से एक संकल्प पारित कर केन्द्रीय सरकार से नालमुख भरी बन्नों के लाइसेंस रद्द करने का अनुरोध किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाई की है ?

यह मंत्रालय तथा कानूनी विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज निवास मिर्चा) : (क) और (ख). मार्च, 1968 में मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा ने एक गैर-सरकारी संकल्प पारित किया था। इस संकल्प में यह कहा गया था कि मध्य प्रदेश में टोपीदार बन्दूकों को लाइसेंस की आवश्यकता से मुक्त किया जाय। इस सुझाव को भारत सरकार द्वारा अस्वीकृत किया गया था।

मध्य प्रदेश से प्रकाशित होने वाले दैनिक समाचारपत्रों द्वारा अखबारी कागज का दुरुपयोग

4151. डा. लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1969-70 और 1970-71 में मध्य प्रदेश में ग्वालियर और भोपाल से प्रकाशित होने वाले कितने दैनिक समाचारपत्रों को अखबारी कागज का कोटा दिया गया ;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ समाचारपत्रों द्वारा अखबारी कागज का दुरुपयोग किये जाने के बारे में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त अवधि में उन समाचारपत्रों को किस आधार पर कोटा दिया गया और उन समाचारपत्रों की बिक्री कितनी है ; और

(घ) सरकार ने उन समाचारपत्रों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है जिनके विरुद्ध अखबारी कागज का दुरुपयोग करने की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) अपेक्षित जानकारी नीचे दी गई है:—

	लाइसेंसिंग अवधि	दैनिक समाचारपत्रों की संख्या-जिनको अखबारी कागज आवंटित किया गया
	ग्वालियर	भोपाल
1969-70	4	9
1970-71	5	8

(ख) जी, हाँ।

(ग) और (घ). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है जिसमें अपेक्षित जानकारी दी गई है। [ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-622/71]।

Creation of Posts in Delhi Administration

4152. SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in May, 1967 Government issued directions to the Delhi Administration to stop creation of new posts outside the DHANI Civil Service Cadre in case the nature of duties of the new posts is similar to those in the DHANI Civil Service; and

(b) if so, how many such posts have created outside the Cadre since 1967 and whether the Government propose to include those posts in the DHANI Civil Service Cadre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). In April, 1967

the following instructions were issued to the Delhi Administration :—

- (i) officers on deputation should not be permanently absorbed against posts carrying the same designation as any of the posts included in the authorised permanent strength of the Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands Civil Service;
- (ii) no direct recruitment should be made against posts carrying the same designation as any of the posts included in the authorised permanent strength of the Civil Service;
- (iii) as soon as any permanent ex cadre post carrying the same designation as any of the posts mentioned in Schedule I to the Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands Civil Service Rules, 1965, was vacated, it should be included in the Schedule; and
- (iv) no fresh permanent post carrying the same designation as any of the posts included in schedule I to the Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands Civil Service Rules, 1965, should be created as an ex-cadre post.

Delhi Administration has intimated that no permanent post carrying the same designation as any of the posts under the Delhi Administration included in Schedule I to the Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands Civil Service Rules, 1965, has been created by the Administration after the issue of the above instructions.

हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के उम्मीदवारों का इन्टरव्यू हिन्दी में लेने की मांग

4153. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या प्रधान मंत्री 1 मई, 1970 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 8247 के उत्तर के बारे में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इन्टरव्यू केवल अंग्रेजी में ही लेने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या उन्हें इस बात की जानकारी है कि हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के उम्मीदवारों को अंग्रेजी में इन्टरव्यू देने में कठिनाई होनी है और परिणामस्वरूप उन्हें हानि उठानी पड़ती है क्योंकि हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में अंग्रेजी प्रायः समाप्त कर दी गयी है ;

(ग) क्या हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के उम्मीदवारों को समान अवसर देने और उनके साथ न्याय करने के उद्देश्य से संघ लोक सेवा आयोग का विचार हिन्दी में भी इन्टरव्यू लेने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब से और यदि नहीं, तो इस भेदभाव को दूर करने के लिए विकल्प के रूप में क्या उपाय करने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कामिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिश्रा) : (क), ग और (घ). इन्टरव्यू में उम्मीदवारों के कार्य निष्पादन का मूल्यांकन करने में स्तर की समानता को बनाए रखने की आवश्यकता सहित सभी बातों को तथा उपयुक्त विशिष्टता / स्तर वाले ऐसे व्यक्तियों को इन्टरव्यू बोर्डों के सदस्यों के रूप में नियुक्ति के लिए न मिलने को ध्यान में रखते हुए जो सभी भारतीय भाषाओं को जानते हों, आयोग के लिए संविधान की अष्टम अनुसूची में वर्णित हिन्दी तथा अन्य भाषाओं के इन्टरव्यू में वैकल्पिक माध्यम के रूप में प्रयोग की अनुमति देना सम्भव नहीं है ।

(ख) जहां तक संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा केवल भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा इत्यादि की भर्ती के लिए सम्मिलित प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा के लिए ली जाने वाली लिखित परीक्षा का सम्बन्ध है, दो अनिवार्य विषयों अर्थात् निबन्ध तथा सामान्य ज्ञान के सम्बन्ध में अभी तक प्रश्नों के उत्तर संविधान की अष्टक अनुसूची में वर्णित किसी भी भाषा में लिखने के विकल्प की अनुमति दी गई है । इस परीक्षा के शेष विषयों के प्रश्न पत्रों के उत्तर अंग्रेजी में दिये

जाने आवश्यक हैं। इसे ध्यान में रखते हुए जो उम्मीदवार इस परीक्षा को दे रहे हों उन्हें अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से इंटरव्यू में बैठने के लिए किसी कठिनाई का अनुभव होने की संभावना नहीं है।

पटना तारघर से मद्रास और कलकत्ता

के लिये टेलीप्रिंटर सेवा

4154. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पटना तार घर से होकर जाने वाली मद्रास और कलकत्ता टेलीप्रिंटर लाइन गत डेढ़ महीने या इससे अधिक समय से काम नहीं कर रही है ;

(ख) क्या समाचार संवाददाताओं ने इस बारे में सम्बद्ध अधिकारियों से शिकायतें की हैं ;

(ग) क्या इसके बावजूद भी कलकत्ता और मद्रास के बीच टेलीप्रिंटर सेवा में कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) उक्त टेलीप्रिंटर लाइनों का सुचारु रूप से संचालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा) :

(क) पटना—कलकत्ता टेलीप्रिंटर लाइन संतोषजनक काम कर रही है। अलकत्ता, पटना, -मद्रास लाइन कुछ समय से संतोषजनक काम नहीं कर रही है।

(ख) पटना—मद्रास टेलीप्रिंटर सेवा के काम करने के बारे में 'हिन्दू' के संवाददाता ने शिकायतें की हैं।

(ग), (घ) और (ङ). सर्किट मूल रूप में पटना से कलकत्ता और तत्पश्चात् कोए-कसल केवल प्रणाली के मार्ग को अपनाते हुए बरास्ता दिल्ली के मद्रास तक काम कर रहा था। इस व्यवस्था में सर्किट में ज्यादा लम्बी दूरी का मार्ग था।

4-6-1971 से सर्किट पुनः व्यवस्थित कर के पटना से दिल्ली के लिए और तत्पश्चात् मद्रास के लिए किया गया है। इससे मार्ग की दूरी कम हो गई है। इस पुनः व्यवस्था के बाद सर्किट के काम करने में काफी सुधार हुआ है। जब कभी आवश्यक हो, पटना से मद्रास के लिए दिल्ली से संदेश भेजने के आदेश जारी किये जा रहे हैं।

पटना टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति

4155. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पटना टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति का गठन कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो समिति सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं तथा समिति का गठन किन आधारों पर किया गया है ;

(ग) यदि उपर्युक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो उक्त समिति के गठन में देरी करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) सरकार का इस समिति का कब तक गठित करने का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा) :
(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) समिति के पुनर्गठन में विलम्ब राज्य सरकार द्वारा नामजब किए जाने वाले व्य-

क्षितियों का व्यौरा प्राप्त न होने के कारण हुआ है।

(घ) राज्य सरकार से व्यौरा प्राप्त होने के बाद शीघ्र ही समिति का गठन किया जाएगा।

प्रेस कौन्सिल को ज्ञापन

4156. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नवम्बर, 1970 और 14 जून, 1971 के बीच कुछ समाचारपत्रों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई करने का अनुगोच करने हुए भारतीय प्रेस कौन्सिल को कुछ ज्ञापन मिले हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन ज्ञापनों को देने वालों तथा उन समाचारपत्रों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके विरुद्ध ये ज्ञापन दिए गये हैं; और

(ग) उक्त समाचारपत्रों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) तथा (ग). एक विवरण तम्बा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-623/71]।

Merger of Mizo Hill Districts with Manipur

4157. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :

SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a scheme under consideration of Government or the merger

of Mizo Hill Districts with Manipur and declare it a full fledged State; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Government have received various suggestions regarding the future of the Mizo District. These suggestions will be kept in view while finalising the details of the reorganisation of the entire north-eastern region.

मध्य प्रदेश में अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में तार देने की सुविधा वाले डाकखाने

4158. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1971-72 में मध्य प्रदेश में हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में तार भेजने की सुविधाओं वाले कितने डाकखाने खोलने का प्रस्ताव है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमबती नंदन बहुगुणा) : 1971-72 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में जो 10 डाक य तारघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है, उन में से 4 रोमन और देवनागरी दोनों लिपियों में तार स्वीकार करेंगे।

Exhibition of Films by Foreign Missionaries

4159. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether foreign missionaries in India have got freedom to show films, including the blue ones; and

(b) if so, whether Government would like to enforce any code of conduct for these foreign missionaries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) No one, including a foreign missionary, is permitted, under law, to exhibit any film to the public except in accordance

with the provisions of the Cinematograph Act, 1952. This Act does not permit certification of a film which against decency. Furthermore, showing of a blue film is an offence punishable under Section 292 of the Indian Penal Code.

(b) Does not arise.

गया काटन एण्ड जूट मिल्स का बन्द
किया जाना

4160. श्री एस. पी. वर्मा : क्या बिदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के गया जिले में गया काटन एण्ड जूट मिल्स एकमात्र मिल थी और वह गत 5-6 वर्षों से बन्द पड़ी है ;

(ख) इसके बन्द किये जाने के परिणाम-स्वरूप चार या पाच हजार कर्मचारी बेरोजगार हो गये हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त मिल को अपने अधिकार में लेकर चलाने का है; और यदि हां, तो ऐसा कब तक किया जायेगा; और

(घ) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (ग) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए. सी. जार्ज) : (क) से (घ). गया काटन मिल्स लि. को दिसम्बर, 1965 में बन्द कर दिया, जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप लगभग 1165 कर्मचारी बेरोजगार हो गए। 1967 में कलकत्ता उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा मिल को बन्द करने का आदेश दिया गया और वह परिसमापन के अन्तर्गत है। इसके अलावा, इसे समाप्त करने योग्य समझा गया और इसका पंजीयन प्रमाण-पत्र जनवरी, 1968 में रद्द कर दिया गया। जहाँ तक संभव होता है, परिसमापन के अन्तर्गत अबका समाप्त करने योग्य समझी गई मिलें, उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत अधिकार में नहीं ली जाती।

Further Reorganisation of Assam

4161. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the events in Bangla Desh have induced fresh thinking in the Union Government about further reorganisation of Assam in the interest of the security and economic development in the eastern region ; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The reorganisation of the North-eastern region has been under consideration for some time keeping in view the need for a co-ordinated approach to the problems of development and security of the region. The events in Bangla Desh have only underlined the importance of this approach.

Complaints Against Private Units in Imports Field

4162. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the private units upon which some restrictions have been imposed in India in the field of imports ;

(b) whether Government have received some complaints regarding their activities in this field ; and

(c) if so, the nature of complaints ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Decline in Exports to U.S.A.

4163. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased

to state :

(a) whether there has been decline in respect of export of all commodities to the USA during 1969-70 ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir. India's export of all commodities to U.S.A. during 1969-70 was Rs. 238 crores and so higher by Rs. 3.7 crores as compared to 1968-69.

(b) Does not arise.

साम्प्रदायिकता भड़काने वाले कुछ पत्र
और पत्रिकाओं पर लगाई गई
कथित रोक

4164. श्री कूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने साम्प्रदायिकता भड़काने वाले कुछ नियतकालिकों और पत्रिकाओं आदि पर रोक लगा दी है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कानून विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिश्रा) : (क) से (ग). आपराधिक तथा चुनाव कानून (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1969 की धारा 6 के अन्तर्गत बिना : 10 जून, 1971 के एक आदेश द्वारा बंगला देश के विषय अथवा पूर्वी बंगाल से आये हुये शरणार्थियों की समस्या पर कोई लेख प्रकाशित करने के लिये 'मबर इंडिया' पर दो महीने की अवधि के लिए प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया है।

S.T.D. system between Ernakulam, Trivandrum, Coimbatore and Madras

4165. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-

TIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the P and T Department is considering the operation of subscribers' Trunk Dialling system between Ernakulam, Trivandrum, Coimbatore and Madras ; and

(b) if so, the main features of the Scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Point to Point Subscriber Trunk Dialling facility has been planned on Ernakulam-Trivandrum ; Ernakulam-Kottayam, Trivandrum-Quilon and Trivandrum-Kottayam routes. It is hoped this will be commissioned by end of 1972-73.

Coimbatore has already been provided Subscriber Trunk Dialling (STD) facility to Madras through the Madras Trunk Automatic Exchange (TAX). A Tax has been planned at Ernakulam with inter-connection to the Madras Tax. When this is completed Ernakulam will have STD to Madras, Bangalore, Coimbatore, Tiruchi and Madurai, Kottayam and Trichur will also get access to these stations through the Tax. This facility is expected to be available towards end of Fourth Plan or early Fifth Plan.

Trivandrum will also have a Trunk Automatic Exchange which will enable it to dial into Coimbatore, Madras and another stations. It is hoped that this will be commissioned during Fifth Plan period.

Use of Cashew-nut Shell Liquid as Industrial Raw Material

4166. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Cashew nut Shell liquid is used in large quantities in this U.S.A. and Japan as a basic raw material for some modern industries including the manufacture of Resins and Plastics ; and

(b) whether the liquid is being used as an industrial raw material in India and, if so, the annual consumption thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Exact quantity consumed is not known. Estimated consumption is over 1000 tonnes.

Import of Raw Cashew-nuts

4167. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the increase in the import of raw cashew nuts, in quantity and value, in 1970-71 as compared to 1951-52 ; and

(b) what, if any, was the foreign exchange involved in the import of raw cashew-nuts in 1970-71 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) 125473 tonnes valued at Rs. Rs. 24.08 crores.

(b) Rs. 29 25 crores.

Take over of Mismanaged Silk Manufacturing Units

4168. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Trade Union organizations of Amritsar met him in June, 1971 and requested him to take over one of the mismanaged silk manufacturing units ;

(b) whether orders have since been issued for investigation under the Industries (Development and Regulations) Act ;

(c) whether the investigation has started; and

(d) if not, the reason for this delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The matter has been referred to the textile Commissioner as well as the

State Government for report. Further action will be taken on receipt of these reports.

Recommendation of Study Group on Coir Industry for reduction of Export Duty on Coir Yarn

4169. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Study Group on Coir Industry set up by the Planning Commission, has recommended to reduce the export duty on coir yarn from 15 per cent to 7½ per cent ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government do not consider it expedient to reduce export duty on coir yarn at present.

Strike by Casual Workers of Trichur Telegraph Engineering Division Kerala

4170. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the strike launched by the casual workers working in Trichur Telegraph Engineering Division, Kerala, in support of their demands ;

(b) if so, the main demands of workers; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to redress their grievances ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) The P and T Board had received information that an agitation was launched by the mazdoors working in the Trichur Telegraph Engineering Division and the sub divisions

attached to that Division. The strike was called off from 28th June, 1971 and the situation was now normal

(b) Some of the major demands of the striking mazdoors were .

- (i) increase in daily wage ,
- (ii) selection of all mazdoors who had been on muster roll for 365 days or more as linemen without going through Employment Exchange or any test ,
- (iii) no restriction about age limit in the matter of their recruitment as linemen , and
- (iv) All casual mazdoors to be absorbed permanently in the Department

(c) The increase in wages is reviewed by the Head of the Circle periodically, and the same granted if justified. The P M G Kerala is getting the review done. As regards the second demand, the rules provide that selection to the posts of linemen is done only through the Employment Exchange. As regards the third demand, the rules provide that in the matter of recruitment of Class IV staff, age relaxation could be effected to the extent of the total service put in by a casual labourer subject to one such spell being for a period not less than six months. As regards the fourth demand, it is not possible to absorb all casual workers permanently in the Department. However, some of mazdoors are being absorbed against regular vacancies in the Department from time to time.

पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में पत्रों, तारों तथा मनीआर्डरों के वितरण में बिजम्ब

4171. श्री प्रताप सिंह नेगी : क्या सचर मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में, विशेषकर गढ़वाल में पत्रों, तारों, मनीआर्डरों

आदि को डाकखानों में दस दिन तक पड़े रहने के बाद बाटा जाता है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्रवाई की गई है अथवा करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा):

(क) इस तरह की कोई शिकायत नहीं आई है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

बिहार सरकार द्वारा योजना आयोग की स्थापना के लिए माग

4172 श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने माग की है कि एक बिहार योजना आयोग बनाया जाये जिसको ससाधन आदि का वितरण करने का अधिकार सौंपा जाये , और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उस पर केंद्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन-धरिया) (क) "बिहार योजना आयोग" के गठन के सम्बन्ध में योजना आयोग को बिहार सरकार का कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। योजना निकाय के गठन के लिए बिहार सरकार सदैव स्वतन्त्र है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Nomination of Representative of Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation in Cashew Export Promotion Council

4173. SHRI M K. KRISHNAN :
SHRI C K. CHANDRAPPAN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be

pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to nominate a representative of the Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation in the Cashew Export Promotion Council, and if so, when;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government have received any request from the Kerala Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration of the Government.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Memorandum from P. M. R. Employees,
Kottayam Division, Kerala

4174. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation or memorandum from the P.M.R. employees working in the Kottayam Division, Kerala;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) to (c). In accordance with the prescribed channel of communication between the administration and the staff, Memorandum/representation received from recognised central Unions/Associations are only examined by the P and T Board. The representation/Memorandum in question does not appear to have been received from any recognised Union/Association.

**Allocation made for Police Housing
Scheme in Kerala**

4175. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN,
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be

pleased to state :

(a) the total allocation made to the Kerala State during the last three years towards the Police Housing Scheme;

(b) whether Government are aware that the living accommodation of the Policemen in Kerala are far from satisfactory;

(c) whether the Kerala Government have requested for a loan of rupees one crore for the Police Housing Scheme;

(d) if so, whether the amount has been sanctioned; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) During the last three years, the following allocations were made to the Kerala State under the Police Housing Scheme :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1968-69	Rs. 14 lakhs
1969-70	Rs. 9 lakhs
1970-71	Rs. 25 lakhs

(b) The Government are aware that while considerable progress has been made by the Kerala Government in providing accommodation to the entitled members of the State Police, there is still much lee-way to be made to satisfy the entire requirements. This position applies as much to Kerala State as to the other States.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). It is primarily for the State Governments to tackle this problem; but the Central Government as a token of their desire to help the States to speed up their programmes of police housing, have been giving substantial loan assistance during the past seventeen years, subject to the overall resource position of the Centre.

In the current year also, the Government of Kerala are being given loan assistance taking into account, *inter-alia*, the claims of all the States, the strength of their police

forces, the extent of housing shortage and the steps taken by the State Governments to meet the shortage.

Reappraisal of Fourth Plan

4176. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the MINISTER OF PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether he recently said to the newsmen in London that the Fourth Plan required to be reappraised and redrawn to enable Government to fulfil the pledges made to the people in the General Elections;

(b) whether he also expressed the view that earlier Plans and experience had shown that there were certain fallacies in the strategy adopted so far; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to redraw the Plan and to remove the fallacies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) Yes, Sir, the Minister did mention to the press correspondents at London that irrespective of the East Bengal crisis, it was necessary to have a second look at the Fourth Plan with a view to fulfilling the election pledges given to the people at the recent General Election.

(b) He also said that the emphasis will now have to include questions relating to equitable distribution of the fruits of development and the provision of increased employment opportunities and that whatever changes in plan priorities are deemed necessary for this purpose, will have to be explored.

(c) An appraisal of the Plan is under way with a view to determining the areas requiring immediate attention and modification.

Production of Cheap Cloth

4177. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the scheme recently introduced to produce cheap cloth; and

(b) whether a similar scheme was introduced about three years back and if so, the reasons for its non-implementation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) A statement containing the details of the scheme for increasing the production of controlled cloth is attached.

(b) No such scheme was introduced about three years back.

Statement

Under the scheme the industry will produce 100 million sq. metres of controlled varieties of cloth during the quarter beginning from 1st June, 1971. The production will be subsidised to the extent of 50 paise per sq. metre from the funds to be raised by the industry as follows :—

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| (i) Premium of Rs 300 per bale on 1,25,000 bales of foreign cotton. | Rs. 3.75 crores |
| (ii) Contribution from the fund collected from the industry under the Package Scheme evolved in 1968 at the rate of 6 paise per sq. metre from mills which did not produce controlled cloth. | Rs. 0.75 crores |
| (iii) Contribution from mills producing non-controlled varieties of Medium A, fine and superfine cloth at the following rates : | |

Medium A 6 paise per sq. metre on 20% packing minus export of this category.

Fine ...12 paise —do—

Superfine ...15 paise —do— Rs. 0.60 crores

The amount to be realised from each mill will be calculated on the basis of the packing during February/April, 1971 quarter.

2. The scheme has come into force with effect from 1st June, 1971 and is being implemented by the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation under the supervision of the Textile Commissioner.

A.R.C.'s Recommendation on Planning Machinery

4178. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) which recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission regarding the planning machinery have been accepted by Government ; and

(b) the recommendations which have been implemented so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). Attention is invited to the statement laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 31.7.1970, which contains the information regarding Government's decision on the recommendations made by the Administrative Reforms Commission in their interim and final reports on Machinery for Planning and the action taken regarding the implementation of those decisions.

Development of Telephone Exchange at Jaipur

4179. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether with a view to developing the Telephone Exchange at Jaipur, there is under consideration a scheme to link it with the Automatic Exchange which is under construction in Delhi ; and

(d) if so, when this scheme is going to be executed ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) and (b). Jaipur is already linked with the Delhi Telephone system on point to point STD Service since September, 1964. However, it is also planned to connect Jaipur to the Trunk Automatic Exchange (TAX) at Delhi. Due to Limitations in the spare connectable capacity of TAX at Delhi with routes already commissioned, it is not possible at this stage to connect Jaipur to Delhi TAX, until its capacity is increased. Necessary equipment to increase the capacity of Delhi TAX has already been ordered and is likely to be commissioned by about 1973. Connection of Jaipur to Delhi TAX can be expected during 1973-74.

चौथी योजना में बिहार को घन का नियतन

4180. श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत बिहार राज्य को आवंटित घन प्रति व्यक्ति 99 रुपये आता है जबकि अन्य राज्यों को आवंटित घन 214 रुपये प्रति व्यक्ति आता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या चौथी योजना का पुनर्विलोकन करते समय इस बात को ध्यान में रखने का विचार है ?

योजना मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन-धारिया) : (क) योजना आयोग द्वारा, राज्यों की चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के लिए स्वीकार किए गए परिचयों के आधार पर, बिहार का प्रति व्यक्ति परिचय 89 रुपये बैठता है जब कि अखिल भारतीय औसत 119 रुपये है ।

(ख) बिहार की चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के 531.28 करोड़ रुपये का परिचय में केन्द्रीय सहायता की राशि 338 करोड़ रुपये तथा राज्य के अपने संसाधनों की राशि 193.28 करोड़ रुपये है । बिहार को प्रदान की गई केन्द्रीय

सहायता की राशि, सभी राज्यों को दी गई राशियों में से दूसरी सबसे बड़ी राशि है तथा इसका आबंटन करने समय बिहार के पिछड़ेपन तथा इसकी विशेष समस्याओं को ध्यान में रखा गया है। इसके वावजूद भी बिहार का प्रति व्यक्ति योजना परिव्यय अखिल भारतीय औसत की तुलना में कम है, इसका कारण यह है कि इसके अपने समाधान अपेक्षित अपर्याप्त है। केन्द्रीय सहायता की राशि जो कि राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् द्वारा नियुक्त मुख्य मंत्री समिति द्वारा अभिव्यक्त सूत्र के अनुसार निर्धारित की गई है, को बढ़ाया नहीं जा सकता अतः बिहार का प्रति व्यक्ति योजना परिव्यय केवल तभी बढ़ सकता है जब कि राज्य, योजना के लिए अधिक ममाधन एकत्र करे। तथापि चौथी योजना के पहले दो वर्षों में राज्य के अपने मसाधनों से जुटाई गई राशि, जिसमें कि संबंधित दोनों वर्षों में बढ़ाये गए नये समाधानों की राशि भी सम्मिलित है तथा राज्य के अपने ससाधनों से जुटाई जाने वाली राशि जिससे कि 1971-72 में जुटाए जाने वाले नये समाधानों की राशि भी सम्मिलित है, पूर्वागुमानित राशि के बराबर नहीं है। इन तथ्यों के परिप्रेक्ष्य में चौथी योजना का मध्यावधि पुनर्मुल्यांकन करते समय बिहार के प्रति व्यक्ति योजना परिव्यय, जो कि दूसरों के मुकाबले कम है, को और पर्याप्त ध्यान दिया जायेगा।

**दिल्ली में मान्यता-प्राप्त प्रेस सवाद-
दाताओं के लिए आवासीय सुविधाएँ**

4181. श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में मान्यता-प्राप्त प्रेस सवाद-दाताओं की कुल संख्या क्या है,

(ख) इनमें से कितने संवाददाताओं की सरकारी आवास अलॉट कर दिये गए हैं और

कितनों को मकान बनाने के लिए भूमि अलॉट कर दी गई है अथवा ऐसे कितने मामले हैं जिनमें सम्बद्ध विभागों / मंत्रालयों से इन्हें भूमि अलॉट करने के लिए कहा गया है ;

(ग) शेष प्रेस सम्वाददाताओं की आवासीय समस्या हल करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है, और

(घ) क्या सरकार अकेले रह रहे सवाद-दाताओं के लिए होस्टल की तरह के आवास-स्थान आरक्षित कर रही है ?

**सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में
उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह)**

(क) : भारतीय विदेशी कुल
नागरिक नागरिक

प्रत्यायित			
सवाददाता	292	52	344
प्रत्यायित			
कैमरामैन	81	1	82
	373	53	426

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रेस सवाददाताओं के आवासीय पूल में संवाददाताओं की अलॉटमेंट के लिए मूल नियम 45-ए के अन्तर्गत लाईसेंस फीस अदा करने पर 105 आवासीय मकान शामिल किये गए हैं। इनमें से 102 आवासीय यूनिट पहले ही अलॉट किये जा चुके हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त मूल नियम 45-बी के अन्तर्गत बाजार भाव पर लाईसेंस फीस अदा करने पर प्रेस सवाददाताओं के लिए सामान्य पूल से 12 यूनिट उपलब्ध किए गए हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त निम्नलिखित सहकारों संस्थाओं को ससज्जद

मोड़। शाहपुर जाट क्षेत्र दिल्ली में 48.73 एकड़ भूमि अलाट की गई है :—

- (1) प्रेस ट्रस्ट आफ इंडिया
- (2) टाइम्स आफ इंडिया के अधिकारी
- (3) प्रेस एसोसिएशन
- (4) दिल्ली पत्रकार संघ

इन संस्थाओं के अतिरिक्त, ग्रुप हाउसिंग आघार पर प्रेस एसोसिएशन को-ओपरेटिव ग्रुप हाउसिंग सोसाइटी लिमिटेड तथा दिल्ली यूनियन आफ जर्नलिस्ट को-ओपरेटिव हाउसिंग सोसाइटी लिमिटेड को भूमि अलाट करने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है।

(घ) अकेले प्रेस संवाददाताओं के लिए सरकारी होस्टलों में कोई आवास स्थान प्रारक्षित नहीं किया जाता है।

Furnishing of new S.T.C. Building at Chandralok, New Delhi

4182. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the present management of the State Trading Corporation has spent Rs. 45 lakhs on furnishing their new office at Chandralok, New Delhi ;

(b) whether his Ministry has instituted a separate enquiry to find out why the State Trading Corporation has deliberately furnished break-up of cost at Rs. 22.59 lakhs which is a much lower figure ;

(c) the steps Government propose to take to stop all and continuous infructuous expenditure initiated by the State Trading Corporation ; and

(d) the names and addresses of all the contractors to whom awards were given for furnishing, building partitions etc. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI

A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The expenditure on furnishing etc. was only Rs. 22.59 lakhs upto the end of November, 1970.

(c) Furnishing of office building is a continuing process and depends on the day to day need for furniture, equipment etc. and.

(d) A list is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—624/71]

Decision on Tariff Commission Report on Jute Goods

4183. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the Tarriff Commission Report on Jute goods ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Atomic Power Project at Kalpakkam

4184. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Atomic Power Project at Kalpakkam in Tamil Nadu has been completed ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The delay in the commissioning of the first unit of the Madras Atomic Power Project is partly due to time taken in the effort to obtain credits to cover the foreign exchange component of expenditure involved

in the setting up of this unit and partly due to efforts being made to manufacture equipment in India to the maximum extent possible. The second unit of the Madras Atomic Power Project has been sanctioned in May, 1971 only.

मध्य प्रदेश के मुरेना जिले में टेली-फोन कनेक्शनों की व्यवस्था

4185 श्री हुकम खन्व कछबाय : क्या संचार मंत्री मध्य प्रदेश के मुरेना जिले में टेली-फोन कनेक्शनों के सम्बन्ध में 1 अप्रैल, 1971 के अन्ताराकित प्रश्न संख्या 152 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या इस बीच उन ग्यारह प्रायियों को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दे दिये गये हैं जिनको अप्रैल 1971 तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दे दिये जाने थे ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नंदन बहूगुणा) शिवपुर कला में 3 कनेक्शन और मुरेना में 4 कनेक्शन दे दिए गए हैं। शेष 4 कनेक्शनों के लिए मांग पत्र जारी कर दिए गए हैं और उनके भुगतान की प्रतीक्षा है। भुगतान कर दिए जाने पर कनेक्शन दे दिये जाएंगे।

उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में डाकुओं की समाप्त करने सम्बन्धी अभियान

4187. श्री हुकम खन्व कछबाय क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर-प्रदेश और राजस्थान से इन राज्यों में इस समय डाकू समाप्त करने के अभियान में लगे पुलिस तथा विशेष सशस्त्र पुलिस के अधिकारियों तथा जवानों की संख्या के विषय में जानकारी एकत्र की है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इनकी संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) क्या उन पर आने वाला व्यय संबंधित राज्य सरकार को वहन करना पड़ता है अथवा उसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार का भी योगदान होता है ; और

(घ) वर्ष 1969-70 के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उन पर औसतन कितना व्यय किया गया ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण खन्व पन्त) (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) और (घ) 'पुलिस' राज्य के क्षेत्राधिकार का विषय होने के कारण ऐसे बल पर खर्च सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा वहन किया जाता है। इन राज्यों में डाकू समाप्त करने के अभियान में लगे पुलिस सगठनों पर भारत सरकार द्वारा कोई धन खर्च नहीं किया गया है। किन्तु उपकरण के रूप में सहायता, प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में महत्वपूर्ण सड़कों के विकास के लिए धनराशि इत्यादि समय-समय पर दी जाती है।

बिहार में वैध पारपत्रों के साथ आये पाकिस्तान के नागरिक

4188. श्री हुकम खन्व कछबाय . क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1968 से अब तक कितने पाकिस्तानी नागरिक वैध पारपत्रों के साथ बिहार (भारत) में आये थे ;

(ख) कितने पाकिस्तानी नागरिक बीजा की अवधि समाप्त होने से पूर्व उक्त अवधि में वापिस पाकिस्तान चले गये थे ;

(ग) उक्त अवधि में कितने व्यक्तियों को वापिस पाकिस्तान इस कारण से भेज दिया गया था कि वे छिप गये थे ; और

(घ) कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध "झोज करी मोटिल" जारी किये गये हैं तथा इस समय अनुमानतः कितने व्यक्ति छिपे हुए हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मोहसिन):
(क) से (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

**मृत्यु दण्ड पाने वाले व्यक्तियों द्वारा
प्रस्तुत दया याचिकाएं**

4189. श्री बजर्राज सिंह—कोटा : क्या
गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें दण्ड दिया गया है और जिन्होंने गत वर्ष राष्ट्रपति को दया-याचिकाएँ प्रस्तुत की थीं ; और

(ख) ऐसे कितने मामलों में मृत्यु दण्ड को खस्रा कर दिया गया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कानून विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) और (ख). 1970 में 33 व्यक्तियों ने, जिनको मृत्यु दण्ड दिया गया था, राष्ट्रपति को दया—याचिकाएं भेजी थीं। 7 व्यक्तियों के मृत्यु दण्ड को आजीवन कारावास में बदल दिया गया।

Setting up Of T. V. Centres in State Capitals

4190. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any plan has been drawn up to set up Television Centres in all State Capitals;

(b) the estimated cost of the plan; and

(c) the time by which the plan will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) to (c). A final plan for setting up TV stations at all State Capitals has not been prepared as yet. In the Fourth Plan, TV stations are being set up at Srinagar, Bombay/Poona, Madras, Calcutta and Lucknow/Kanpur. The question of establishing TV stations at other State Capitals will be decided when proposals for the Fifth plan are formulated. The estimated cost of the plan of setting up those stations and the programmes of execution will be known at that stage.

Hindi Training Scheme for Central Government Employees

4191. DR. GOVIND DAS RICHHA-RIYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Class II Officers working in the various Ministries and Departments of the Central Government in Delhi who do not possess requisite knowledge of Hindi; and

(b) the number of those who have passed the Hindi examinations under the Hindi Training Scheme so far and the number of those who are yet to be imparted the said training?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Training in Hindi is obligatory for all Central Government employees in Class III and above who were aged less than 45 years (on 1. 1. 1961) excluding those in industrial establishments and work-charged staff. No separate statistics are collected in respect of Class I and class II Officers.

Information in respect of all Central Government employees in Delhi is as under:—

(i) Number of employees for whom in-service training in Hindi is obligatory;

- (ii) Number trained so far ; 7, 017
- (iii) Number yet to be trained in Hindi 11, 548

Representation to Kerala on Cashew Corporation of India

4192. SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA
Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Kerala Government have requested for more representatives from the Kerala Cashew Development Corporation in the Cashew Corporation of India ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGI) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) As various interests have to be represented on the Cashew Corporation Board, it has been possible to accommodate only one nominee of the Kerala Cashew Development Corporation. A separate representative of Kerala State has also been appointed.

तहसील अलीगंज और एटा (उ. प्र.)

के बीच सीधा टेलीफोन व्यवस्था का न होना

4193. श्री महावीर सिंह क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या तहसील अलीगंज और जिला एटा के बीच सीधा टेलीफोन सम्पर्क नहीं है ; और

(ख) क्या अलीगंज-एटा सड़क के पश्चिम में 10 मील की दूरी पर स्थित जैथर ग्राम तथा एटा के बीच साधा टेलीफोन कनेक्शन है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा):

(क) अलीगंज एक्सचेंज से एटा के लिए सीधा ट्रंक लाइन नहीं है।

(ख) जैथर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर है और इसका अलीगंज स्वचालित एक्सचेंज से सीधा संबंध स्थापित है। इसका एटा के साथ सीधा सम्पर्क नहीं है।

Issue of Order prohibiting Foreigners from Producing any Film or Documentary for Public Exhibition

4194 SHRI M M JOSEPH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have issued any order under Section 3 of the Foreigners Act 1946 prohibiting foreigners from producing any film or documentary for public exhibition without prior permission of Government ; and

(b) if so, the main points thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K C PANI) (1) and (b) Yes, Sir A copy of the Order called the Foreigners (Second Amendment) Order, 1971, is placed on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No LG—625/71]

Village Volunteer Force in Manipur

4195 SHRI N TOMBI SINGH . Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state .

(a) the time upto which the Village Volunteer Force in Manipur is to continue there ;

(b) whether the Security Commissioner controls the working of the Village Volunteer Force in Manipur ;

(c) if so, the control that Government of Manipur exercise on the Security Commissioner ; and

(d) whether the general public in Manipur consider the Security Commissioner's office as a super Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

K. C. PANT) : (a) The Village Volunteer Force was constituted in the hill area of Manipur at the instance of the people, to enable them to protect themselves against the depredations of the hostiles. There is no proposal to discontinue the arrangement.

(b) and (c). The various matters relating to the Village Volunteer Force are dealt with by the Security Commissioner who works under the Government of Manipur.

(d) Government have no such information.

Staging of Classical Dances by Song and Drama Division

4196. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Song and Drama Division of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry possess adequate talents and necessary accompaniments and costumes for public presentation of the well-known classical dances ;

(b) whether the Division occasionally presents the classical dances ; and

(c) if so, the amount spent of the allocated amount, School-wise, on the purchase of costumes and musical instruments necessary for the classical dances ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (b) The programmes presented by the Song & Drama Division do not include classical dances which normally have standard patterns of presentation over a certain duration.

(a) and (c). Do not arise.

New Telephone Exchanges in Manipur

4197. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the increase in number of Telephone Exchanges in Manipur;

(b) if so, the new areas for which proposals have been received; and

(c) whether the Telephone Exchanges will be automatic ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Proposals are under consideration for following areas :—

<i>Station</i>	<i>Type and capacity of exchange</i>	<i>Progress</i>
1. Karong	50 Line small automatic exchange	Sanctioned. Will be installed before 31.3.73.
2. Kakching Bazar	50 line small automatic exchange	
3. Tamenglong	25 lines small automatic	Under consideration
4. Jiribam	25 line (Tentative Small automatic exchange	

(c) All the new exchanges sanctioned or under consideration will be automatic.

Telephone exchange at Imphal is also proposed to be automatised. It is hoped that an automatic exchange will be commissioned there during early fifth plan.

Cases of Suicide in the Country

4198. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of cases of suicide which took place during the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 in the country;

(b) whether Government have analysed the reasons for these suicides; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The total number of suicides in India during the calendar year 1969 was 43,633. The figures for the calendar year 1970 are under compilation.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The annual cause-wise analysis for the year 1969 may be seen in the attached Statement.

Statement

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Causes of suicides</i>	<i>Number of suicidal deaths</i>	<i>Percentage to total suicides</i>
1.	Failure in Examinations	1668	3.9
2.	Quarrel with parents-in-law	3325	7.5
3.	Quarrel with married partner	3343	7.7
4.	Poverty	1159	4.3
5.	Love affairs	1439	3.3
6.	Insanity	994	2.3
7.	Disputes over property	995	2.2
8.	Despair over dreadful diseases	6295	14.4
9.	Other Misc. causes	23725	54.4
Total		43633	100.0

Financial Relief given and further Concessions demanded by Jute Industry for Boosting Exports

4199. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of the financial relief given to the Jute industry during the last three years to boost the export of Jute goods;

(b) to what extent the concessions given so far, have helped to boost exports;

(c) whether the Jute industry has demanded further concessions from the Government including a rise of Rs. 300 per tonne in the price of carpet backing; and

(d) if so, the attitude of Government towards this demand for further concessions ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) Requests have been received for increased credit facilities to increase production in the Jute industry. The industry has also sought upward revision of the minimum price for carpet backing.

(d) These matters are under Government's consideration.

Statement

(a) The following concessions were afforded to the jute industry during the last three years :—

1. Export [duties on jute goods were adjusted as indicated below :—

(a) Export duty on hessian was reduced from Rs. 500 per tonne to Rs. 200 per tonne.

(b) Export duty on sacking was reduced from Rs. 250 per tonne to Rs. 150 per tonne. Effective from 1st March, 1969.

(c) Export duty on wool sacks and cotton bagging was abolished.

(d) Export duty on misc. jute goods was reduced from Rs. 250 per tonne to Rs. 150 per tonne.

(e) Export duty on carpet backing was reduced from Rs. 60 per tonne to Rs. 300 per tonne. Effective from 10th December, 1969.

(f) Export duty on jute canvas and tarpaulins and manufactures thereof was reduced from Rs. 500 per tonne to Rs. 200 per tonne. Effective from 1st March, 1970.

II. Jute industry was included in the 5th Schedule to the Income Tax Act for higher development rebate.

III. Financial assistance was extended to the jute mills through the Industrial Finance Corporation for diversification/modernisation. Loans totaling Rs. 645.95 lakhs had been sanctioned up to 31st March, 1971.

(b) In spite of these concessions, the export of jute goods have continued to decline during the last three years. But for these concessions, the decline may have been steeper, for the following reasons :—

(i) Competition from Pakistan where exporters get Bonus Vouchers.

(ii) Competition from synthetics and bulk handling.

(iii) Decline in consumption of hessian and carpet backing in the U.S.A.

(iv) Fall in production of jute goods on account of shortages of raw material jaggur troubles etc.

Monopoly in Import of Lino and Mono Machines by Calcutta Firms

4200. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Lino-type Machinery Limited, 14 Madan Street, Calcutta-14 and the Mono-type Corporation Limited, 12 Government Place East, Calcutta-1 enjoy monopoly position in respect of the import of Lino-type and Mono-type machines needed for the printing industry ;

(b) the value of import licences given to each of the above companies for the import of Lino-type and Mono-type machines during the last three years ;

(c) the average import price of each of the above-mentioned machines ; and

(d) the average price (per machine) at which the machines were sold to the consumers during the period 1968-69 to 1970-71 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No but M/s. the Lino-Type Machinery Ltd., Calcutta and

Monotype Corporation Ltd., Calcutta are the sole selling agents in India for the Lino-type composing machines of U.K. and Italy and the Monotype composing machines from U. K., respectively.

(b) No import licences were issued to these companies but the licences amounting to the value given below were issued to actual users :-

Linotype Composing machines

1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Rs. 23.69 lakhs	Rs. 17.04 lakhs	Rs. 21.70 lakhs

Monotype machines (including Monotype composition caster, Keyboards, Monotype super casters etc.)

1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Rs. 47.24 lakhs	Rs. 46.48 lakhs	Rs. 46.86 lakhs

(c) The c. i. f. value of a complete unit of Mono-type composing machine and that of Lino-type composing machine during the years 1968-69 to 1970-71 is given below :—

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Monotype	Rs. 1,10,000	Rs. 1,10,000	Rs. 1,28,000
Linotype	Rs. 1,10,000	Rs. 1,10,000 to Rs. 1,47,000 (depending upon the number of magazine with machines and the language).	Rs. 1,10,000 to Rs. 1,47,000 (depending upon the number of magazine with machines and the language).

(d) The c.i.f. value of the machines during the years 1968-69 to 1970-71 is given against (c) above. Information regarding the agency commission earned by the sole agents on the sale of the machines to actual users is not available.

Unsatisfactory working of Telephone Exchanges at various Places in Uttar Pradesh

4201. SHRI HARI SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be

pleased to state :

(a) whether the telephone holders of Dadri, Sikandrabad Dankaur, Shiam Nagar Mandi in District Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh have got disconnected their telephone numbers as the Telephone Exchanges of these places were not working satisfactorily ; and

(b) the annual income through telephones of these Telephone Exchanges during 1969-70 ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) 13 telephone connections at Dadri, Sikandrabad, Dankaur, Siyana and Agarwal Mandi (there is no exchange as Shiam Nagar Mandi) were disconnected on account of non-payment of dues. Only 3 telephones were disconnected in these exchanges on subscribers requests out of which only one gave the reasons as telephone remaining faulty.

(b) Total revenue from the above exchanges during 1969-70 was Rs. 1,00,967.

Direct Telephone Line between Bulandshahr and Delhi

4202. SHRI HARI SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are intending to make direct telephone line from Bulandshahr of Uttar Pradesh to Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the time by which the direct dialling system will start operating ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) (a) and (b). No, Sir, not at present. Due to limited material resources, Government is planning direct dialling in a phased manner on the basis of trunk traffic between different exchanges.

The daily trunk traffic between Bulandshahr and Delhi for the present does not justify introduction of direct dialling facility. The Department is, however, constantly reviewing all routes. As and when the

traffic between Bulandshahr and Delhi builds up sufficiently, steps will be taken to introduce this facility on this route.

Project Allowance To P&T Staff at Bhavanagar (Gujarat)

4203. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Project Allowance is given all the Central Government employees where a Project is undertaken ;

(b) if so, whether the staff working in the Posts and Telegraphs Department at Bhavanagar (Gujarat) have not been allowed to draw the Project Allowance ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefore ; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) No. Project allowance is not allowed if the Project is located in a municipal area of a classified city and also if project allowance is not sanctioned by the Project authorities for all their staff.

(b) P&T staff at Bhavanagar have not been allowed to draw Project Allowance.

(c) Bhavanagar is a municipal area and a classified city.

(d) Does not arise.

Forest Cruiser devised by Central Scientific Instruments Organi- sation, Chandigarh.

4204. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether forest cruiser, an instrument for surveying forests, has been devised by the Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, Chandigarh ;

(b) if so, the steps taken to manufacture such instruments on an adequate scale ; and

(c) If no steps have been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the development of Forest Cruiser have been published by the Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, Chandigarh in its quarterly bulletin "*Instrument News*" which is Circulated to more than 2000 organisations including manufacturing units. Discussions are in progress with a few interested parties for the release of know-how. To meet the urgent needs of the Forest Department, batch production of the instrument has been started by the Institute.

(c) Does not arise.

Solar Water Heater invented by Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee

4205. **SHRI B. R. SHUKLA:** Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether experiments conducted at the Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee have resulted in evolving solar water heater (140 litres capacity):

(b) whether such heaters have been utilised anywhere in the country; and

(c) whether they have been found successful?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECH-

NOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM):

(a) Yes, sir.

(b) and (c). Licences for manufacturing of such solar water heaters have been given to the following two firms:—

(i) M/s. M. S. J. (Engineers) & Co.,
Khanjarpur, Roorkee, U. P.

(ii) M/s. Bihar Ispart (Engineers)
Ltd., 17, Ganesh Chandra Avenue,
Calcutta 13.

Some Units of those water heaters are in use at roorkee and these have been reported to be working satisfactorily.

**Generation of Atomic Power for
Commercial Supply**

4206. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI:** Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes at present under implementation to generate atomic power; and

(b) the total cost of each scheme and when the power will be available for commercial supply?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The required information is given below:

Name of Station	Capacity	Estimated Cost (Rupees in Crores)	Expected date of attaining criticality (Full commis- sioning can be expected a few months after criticality)
1. Rajasthan Atomic Power Station—			
Unit I	200 MWe	60.40	Late 1971
Unit II	200 MWe	66.85	1974
2. Madras Atomic Power Station—			
Unit I	215 MWe	77.10	1975
Unit II	215 MWe	70.63	1976

**'Attenders' working as 'Demonstrators'
in Tea Board**

4207. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a few 'Attenders' (Class IV) of the Tea Board are working in place of 'Demonstrators' (Class III) ; and

(b) if so, the number of such Attenders and the period from which they are working on a higher post and the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). On a review of exencies of work in the various Tea Buffets and Bars run by Tea Board in Delhi 13 Attenders (Class IV) are working in place of Demonstrators (Class III) on *ad hoc* basis for the last two to three years.

**Sub-Inspectors of Tea Board posted in
Delhi Declared Surplus**

4208. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state whether a few Sub-Inspectors of the Tea Board posted in Delhi are surplus and, if so, their number and the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : No, Sir.

Construction of Building for Tea Board

4209. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration before Government to purchase land for the construction of office building of the Tea Board and, if so, what area is intended to be purchased ; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to construct residential accommodation for the staff also and, if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI

A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Excepting the office building under construction on Willingdon Island in Cochin, Tea Board has no other proposal at the moment for construction of office building in any other part of India.

(b) No proposal to construct residential accommodation for the staff is under consideration at present.

**Evacuees from Bangla Dosh kept in
Jails under Foreigner's Act**

4210. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2371 on the 16th June, 1971 regarding persons under custody or on bail under the Foreigners' Act and state :

(a) whether facts with regard to the number of male, female and childer evacuees from Bangla Dosh kept in jail custody under section 14 of the Foreigners' Act have since been ascertained;

(b) if so, the main features thereof and whethere as a matter of uniform under stand ing and practice it is proposed to withdraw cases U/S 14 of the Foreigners' Act against female and childien prisoners having no adults with them even without ascertaining facts from the State Governments; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHSIN) : (a) Information has been received only from Assam as on 16th June, 1971, according to which 86 male evacuees from Bangla Dosh were in jail custody under the Foreigners Act and one was on bail. There were no female or children evacuees in jail custody or on bail. Information from other States is awaited.

(b) and (c). This matter is under consideration.

**War Service Benefits for Ex-Combatant
Personnel**

4212. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to

state :

(a) whether ex-combatant war service candidates (Clerical Cadre) were given all the war service benefits along with civilian/non-combatant war service candidates appointed in the Central Government offices, Departments, Establishments etc.;

(b) whether these benefits have not been allowed to those ex-combatant war service candidates (Clerical Cadre) who were re-appointed on the Railways; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or being taken to enforce a uniform policy in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The general instructions governing the fixation of initial pay of war service candidates on appointment to civil posts are equally applicable to ex-combatant war service candidates (Clerical Cadre).

(b) Attention is invited to the reply given on 6th July, 1971 to Unstarred Question No. 4083.

(c) Does not arise.

Import of Capital Goods Equipment Dies etc.

4213. SHRI DHANDAPANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the foreign exchange allocation made for the import of capital goods equipment, dies, jigs and tools required by the exporting units for expansion; and

(b) the number of applicants, the amount utilised and the items of capital goods etc. that have been imported so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No bulk allocation of foreign exchange is made for the import of capital goods, equipment, dies, jigs and tools on behalf of exporting units for expansion. However, allocations of foreign

exchange been made on *ad-hoc* basis for this category of applicants as and when their cases are cleared for import. The period for which information is desired has not been indicated in the question. Information relating to two licensing periods *viz.* April-69 to March-70 and April-70 to March-71 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The information relating to two licensing periods *viz.* AM-70 and AM-71 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Exports of Iron and Manganese Ores

4216. SHRI SAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the inhibiting factors in the way of increasing the exports of iron ore, manganese ore and even minor ores; and

(b) the steps which are under the contemplation of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation for increasing the production of manganese ore ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) As far as export of iron ore is concerned, the main inhibiting factors are the high transport costs, insufficient rail transport facilities, dearth of modern mechanical loading equipments at the ports, and lack of facilities at the ports to take in deep draft bulk ore carriers.

In regard to *manganese ore*, the growth in exports has been inhibited by various factors such as the increasing indigenous demand for high-grade ore, the fall in the unit value of manganese ore, in the international market, increase in freight particularly on export to West Europe and U.S.A. and competition from other manganese ore producing countries. Further, it is preferable to export ferro-manganese rather than manganese ore.

In regard to minor ores, exports could be improved with provision of better port facilities, arrangements for beneficiation and processing of the ores to make them accept-

able to consumers abroad and reduction of the cost of production through the mechanisation of mines. Some of these minor Ores are however available only in limited quantities and these are required to meet the rising internal demand.

(b) The MMTC is not directly concerned with the production of Manganese ore. The Ministry of Steel and Mines had constituted a Working Group on the Manganese Industry to study the various problems of this industry. This Working Group has submitted its interim report, which contains various recommendations for the development of this industry and these are now under the consideration of Government.

Export of Raw and Fabricated Mica

4217. SHRI SAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the steps taken for exploiting the potentiality for export of Mica in raw and fabricated from ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : Government had set up a Committee namely, Mica Advisory Committee, last year, to recommend steps which are necessary for promoting exports of mica and mica products. The Committee has made a number of recommendations for promoting exports of mica and mica products. The recommendations are under active consideration.

Temporary Government Servants in Union Territory of Goa, Daman and diu

4218. SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of temporary as against permanent Government servants in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken by Government to make temporary staff as permanent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

K. C. PANT) : (a) The Goa Administration have intimated that there are 81% temporary Government servants under them.

(b) The Goa Administration have initiated action to convert 60% of the temporary posts into permanent ones and to confirm temporary Government servants on permanent posts.

अन्धमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूहों के दैनिक साप्ताहिक समाचार-पत्र

4219. श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय अन्धमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूहों में निजी पार्टियों द्वारा कितने दैनिक और साप्ताहिक समाचार-पत्र प्रकाशित किये जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या उनमें सरकारी विज्ञापन दिये जाते हैं ;

(ग) उनकी सहायता करने के लिए सरकार न क्या व्यवस्था की है ; और

(घ) प्रत्येक पार्टी को अखबारी कागज का कितना कोटा आवंटित किया गया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) अन्धमान और निकोबार द्वी. समूहों से गैर सरकारी पार्टियों द्वारा कोई भी दैनिक समाचार-पत्र प्रकाशित नहीं किया जा रहा है। तथापि, श्री समर सोम द्वारा एक अंग्रेजी साप्ताहिक "अन्धमान-टाइम्स" प्रकाशित किया जा रहा है।

(ख) अंग्रेजी साप्ताहिक "अन्धमान-टाइम्स" का सरकारी विज्ञापनों के लिए उपयोग किया जा रहा है।

(ग) तथा (घ). सभी समाचार-पत्रों को अखबारी कागज के धायात तथा मुद्रण यंत्रों के संबंध में जो सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध हैं, वे

अन्वधान निकोबार द्वीप समूह से प्रकाशित होने वाले समाचार-पत्रों के लिए भी सुलभ है। तथापि, "अन्वधान टाइम्स" ने अखबारों काचज के आर्बंटन के लिए अभी तक कोई आवेदन नहीं किया है। अतएव, इसे कोई कोटा अकाट नहीं किया गया है।

Curfew enforced by Government of Meghalaya

4220. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Meghalaya Government have enforced curfew near the three mile belt all along its border with Bangla Desh;

(b) whether the Government of India have received any report from the Meghalaya Government detailing the reasons for the imposition of curfew;

(c) whether a number of Pakistani spies have infiltrated into Nagaland in the guise of Bangla Desh refugees; and

(d) if so, their number ?

THE MINISTER ON STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (d). Facts are being ascertained from the Governments of Meghalaya and Nagaland.

Acquisition and disposal of Land and properties by Former Ruler of Gwalior State

4221. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the land and other properties worth several millions of rupees are illegally claimed and attempted to be disposed of by the family members of the former Ruler of the Gwalior State;

(b) whether there is a great agitation in Madhya Pradesh against the same; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). The Government of Madhya Pradesh have reported that the Maharaja of Gwalior claimed certain properties and lands. On examination, the State Government held that the claim was not sustainable. Action has been initiated by them to dispossess the Maharaja of the afore said properties and lands. The State Government have reported that there is no discernible agitation now.

Quarters constructed At Kalpakkam Atomic Power Project

4222. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of quarters constructed at the Kalpakkam Atomic Power Project from 1967 to date, the number out of them which have been let out and the number of those still lying vacant ;

(b) was there any audit objection and if so, the action taken against the defaulting officers ; and

(c) the actual cost per sq. foot, particularly at Sadras quarters ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The total number of quarters constructed at Kalpakkam is 872. 649 quarters were occupied as on July 1, 1971. The number of quarters lying vacant is 223. All these will be occupied in the near future by the staff of the Reactor Research Centre.

(b) Audit had asked for the reasons for construction in advance or the delay in allotment of the quarters. The reasons have been fully explained to Audit. The question of taking any action officers does not, therefore, arise.

(c) The cost per sq. ft. of plinth area inclusive of the cost of internal water supply,

Sanitary and electrical fittings has varied from Rs. 21 to Rs. 25.26 for the quarters.

**Employment for People from Chingleput
Area in Kalpakkam Atomic Power
Project**

4223. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether proposals are under consideration of Government to use power Project in the year 1974-75 ; and if not, the reasons therefor ;

(b) whether the people of Chingleput area were promised employment at the time of the finalisation of the plan for the said project ; and

(c) if so, the number of persons given employment, including those taken as Class IV employees ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The first unit of the Madras Atomic Power Station is expected to attain criticality in 1975. Full commissioning can be expected a few months thereafter.

(b) No such assurance was given by the Government of India.

(c) Does not arise.

**Abolition of Gazetted Posts after
Selection of Candidates by
U.P.S.C.**

4224. SHRI R. V. BADE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Gazetted posts abolished in the Central Government during the last three years after the names of the selected candidates were announced by the Union Public Service Commission ;

(b) in how many cases the appointments had been made by Government, accepted by the candidates and then withdrawn by Government ;

(c) what action is proposed to be taken against such Ministries/Departments ; and

(d) what remedial measures are proposed to be taken to rehabilitate the sufferers and compensate for loss in wages ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is available.

Court Cases Instituted by M.M.T.C.

4225. SHRI K. K. RAMI REDDY

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Court cases that were instituted by against the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation during the last three years ;

(b) the number of cases in which the decision of the Court was in favour of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation ; and

(c) the expenses incurred by the Corporation on all such cases annually ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) : (a) The number of court cases instituted by MMTC were 3 and those instituted against the Corporation were 49 during the last three years.

(b) So far only 5 cases have been finally decided by the Law Courts and the decisions in all these cases have been in favour of MMTC (Cases in which appeals are pending have not been included).

(c) The legal expenses incurred by the Corporation during these years are :—

1968-69	Rs. 1,66,604/-
1969-70	Rs. 2,03,884/-
1970-71	Rs. 2,00,000/- (Provisional)

These figures include, in addition to direct expenditure on litigation, other miscellaneous legal expenses.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

PAKISTANI INFILTRATORS IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : (Rajnandgaon) : I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

"The reported crossing of ceasefire line by Pakistani infiltrators in Jammu and Kashmir and Pakistani plans to send more infiltrators into Kashmir for subversive activities."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, While Government aware of certain preparation across the cease-fire line for sending infiltrators into Jammu and Kashmir for subversive activities, they have no information that Pakistani infiltrators have crossed into the State. The Army and security forces of the Centre and the State Government are aware of the threat and there is full preparedness to meet it. The utmost vigilance is being maintained.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : We have already the experience of Pakistani infiltrators in 1965. The hon. Minister says that he has not got any information that the infiltrators are crossing the cease-fire line. I fail to understand why the Government is not dealing with them firmly when they have been reading reports about infiltrators crossing the cease-fire line in Jammu and Kashmir for some time. May I know how many infiltrators have been caught and killed in the last three months ?

There are reports that the Pakistani military people are making threatening speeches to occupy our area of Jammu and Kashmir and giving guerilla training to the so-called commandos and planning to send them across the cease-fire line in batches. May I know why Government is not taking a serious view of this alarming development and what steps have been taken to give a fitting reply to such activities of the

Pakistani adventurers ? When all this is happening, may I know what our intelligence agencies are doing ?

Pakistan is getting all of modern types weapons from the Western bloc and also the communist countries.

MR. SPEAKER : You have come with a prepared question. You should base your question on the reply.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Unless and until I focus attention on the supply of arms that Pakistan is getting, my question will not be complete.

Government has become virtually helpless in mobilising world opinion against this, at least to stop this which is posing a great threat to our country. The United States is pleading that it will lead to legal complications if they stop in transit their ships which are carrying arms to Pakistan. May I know whether their assurances to India that their arms will not be used by Pakistan against us have any sanctity ? It happened in 1965 before.

Is it not true that these activities as are going on in the cease-fire line in order to divert attention from Bangla Desh to the Jammu and Kashmir front ?

Is Government aware that the Pakistan High Commission officials are maintaining close contacts with Sheikh Abdulla in Delhi and Maulana Afzal Beg in Srinagar and have masterminded the whole plan of infiltration with their connivance ? Keeping in view all this, what is the Government doing ?

MR. SPEAKER : I think these are pent up questions relating to other items but thrust into this call attention motion. I allow that now but kindly be relevant to the call attention motion. This concerns the Home Ministry.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : My question is based on the supply of arms and ammunitions and preparations for infiltration with the connivance of some persons. A conspiracy is going on.

SHRI K. C. PANT : The answer that I have read out in the statement covers most

of the points which have been raised by my hon. friend. He said that in 1965 the infiltrators had entered Kashmir and that threat is being repeated. I have said that we are aware of these threats and the danger and we are taking steps to meet those threats and danger. I can assure him that we are now in a better position of preparedness than in 1965.

About their preparations, etc. he has spelt out what is happening across the cease fire line. The House will appreciate that although we have a lot of information, it is not in the public interest for us to place this information before the House.

As to the action that is being taken, as I said, there is the closest co-ordination between the Army, the State security forces and the Central security forces. There is also co-ordination between the intelligence agencies and the grassroots organisation of the State Government; village workers, chowkidars, etc. have also been warned by the State Government about such possibilities so that they are also on the alert. The whole network is being organised in such a way that in case there is infiltration it is immediately detected. One cannot rule out people coming in. But the important point is that if they cross the border, they should be detected and should be taken into custody. In the year 1970 according to the State Government 292 Pakistan nationals entered the state clandestinely; out of them 198 were non-Muslims. We have to see that there are arrangements so that in case of infiltration it is detected and those people are taken into custody.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : I am happy to note that the Government is prepared to meet the situation. My question was specifically what is going on in the cease fire line? Your intelligence is there; you are quite competent to deal with the situation. It is perfectly all right. The House is interested in what is going on there. Provocative statement has been made; the plan is ready; the arms are there; the leaders are there; conspiracy and connivance of Sheikh Abdullah and Farooqi is there.

MR. SPEAKER : You have put the question and he has answered.

SHRI K. C. Pant : I have said already why I cannot spell out the information we have.

SHRI P. GANGADEB (Angul) : I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that in the past also the question of infiltration into Kashmir had greatly affected the security of the country. This apart, a large quantity of arms and ammunitions were found then at various strategic points in the valley which were dumped by these infiltrators. Sir, the plan of these infiltrators was to blow up Kashmir and create disorder to enable Pakistan to capture the valley, but for the timely action of our intelligence security forces which saved the valley from this great disaster, though, of course, in my opinion, it was quite late.

Secondly, Sir, recently a well-organised gang called 'Albarq' was unearthed in the Kashmir valley in which local organisations like the plebiscite front, etc., had their hand. Thirdly the Chief Minister of Kashmir had drawn the attention of the Centre, and had blamed that there is no co-ordination of work between the Central intelligence agency and other agencies operating in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Fourthly, Sir, the Pakistan Government is full out to sidetrack the Bangla Desh issue and thereby trying to create the same old situation in Kashmir with the active support of China. The Chinese having been training the Pakistanis in guerilla warfare tactics. We know it well. The Chinese have been also helping Pakistani infiltrators to enter the Kashmir valley through the highway linking Pakistan with China.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, in view of all this, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what concrete steps and measures the Union Government have taken (a) to strengthen these agencies by amalgamation of these intelligence agencies into one agency to meet this immediate threat; (b) to stop infiltrators coming into our territory through the highway which I mentioned; (c) to check the infiltrators from attacking vital installations in the future and killing political leaders in the valley as has been reported in the papers today; (d) and, further, to check the local organisations in Kashmir from their

[Shri P. Gangadeb]

subversive activities which in the past had been helping these infiltrators.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Sir, as for the concrete steps and measures, I have already indicated the directions in which steps have been taken. Strengthening of the intelligence agencies, which my hon. friend has mentioned, is one of those measures. Intensifying intelligence activities also is another measure ; and better co-ordination is a third measure. He wants a complete amalgamation of the various agencies which are working there. I really do not know whether that is a practical proposition. There are several security forces working in State. There is the BSF ; there is the CRP ; there is the Jammu and Kashmir Militia, apart from the army. And there are the different intelligence branches. What is desirable is co-ordination and not an amalgamation.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu): They are not intelligence agencies.

SHRI K. C. PANT : They are not. I said security forces. This is so far as the first point is concerned.

With regard to the sabotage activities that these infiltrators might perpetrate, since we are taking steps to detect and prevent the infiltrators from coming in, that is step No. 1. Step No. 2 is, increased vigilance within the State ; knowing that this danger exists, these steps are being taken ; these have already been indicated.

Another question he asked was with regard to the local organisations. Now, I would like to briefly give some facts and figures which had been given by the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir in the State Assembly on 24-3-1971. He said that 80 Pakistani cells have been smashed in the past few years.

My hon. friend referred to the arms and ammunition left behind in 1965 by the infiltrators. Here also the Chief Minister has given certain figures which I will place before the House. The Chief Minister said that the State police had since 1965 seized 281 rifles—0.303 ; 309 12-bore guns ; eight

sten guns ; 44 revolvers ; 451 hand-grenades, 91,000 arms and ammunition and 1600 different varieties of explosives.

श्री मुस्तियार सिंह मलिक (रोहताक): अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश में रोज़ाना ऐसी घटनाएँ सुनने और पढ़ने में आती हैं कि जिन को सुन कर और पढ़ कर देश के अंदर बड़ी बेचैनी पैदा होती है। जब इन सारी चीज़ों के बाबत ज़िक्र किया जाय तो अभी आप एक फ़ाज़िल मेम्बर को रोक रहे थे कि इन के जवाब को वह दें। तो इन सारी चीज़ों को देखते हुए अध्यक्ष महोदय, रोज़ाना का आप का यह तजुर्बा है हाउस के अंदर कि हमारी हुकूमत इन सारी चीज़ों की तरफ़ एक इनडिफरेंट अटैटीट्यूड रखती है यानी प्रेस के अंदर वह चीज़ें आ जाती हैं, हाउस के अंदर इन का ज़िक्र आ जाता है हुकूमत को उप बचन पना चलता है और उन का एक सेट आन्सर है कि हमारी नीति में तो ऐसी बात है नहीं। 1965 में क्या हुआ ? इन को तो पता तब चला जब इनफ़िन्ट्रैटर्स बारामूला तक आ गए और वहु हज़ारों की तादाद में काश्मीर में घुस पड़े, तब हुकूमत की आँखें खुलीं। प्रेस के अंदर और पब्लिक के अंदर सारी बातों का ज़िक्र किया जाना है और हाउस के अंदर इन बातों पर आवाज़ उठाई जाती है। आज हम रा देना बड़े सफ़ट के अंदर पड़ गया है और यह सब हुकूमत की ग़लत नीतियों की वजह से है। इस की जिम्मेदारी सारी हुकूमत की है। यह बंगला देश का मामला ऐसा है कि जिस के कारण आफ़त ही आफ़त हमारे देश के ऊपर रोज़ाना आ रही है। इसर हुकूमत का जवाब तो आप ने पीछे एक कॉलिंग अटेंशन की नोटिस के बारे में सुना है हमारी चौकियों के ऊपर हमले होते हैं, यही नहीं चौकियाँ खाली करा ली जाती हैं, हमारे फौज के जवान मार दिए जाते हैं, हमारे

शहरियों के ऊपर बम फेंके जाते हैं, देहातों में रहने वाले मारे जाते हैं और हुकूमत यह कह रहा जाती है कि उन की नीलेज में नहीं है। हालत यह है कि हमारी चौकियां खाली कर करा ली जाय और हुकूमत को उस वक्त पता चले जब कि चौकी वाले आदमी दो दिन के बाद मदद मांगते मांगने आएंगे। वह मदद मांगते रहें उन को मदद न पहुंचाई जाय, इन सारी चीजों को देखने से ऐसा मालूम होता है कि हमारी इंटेलिजेंस जो है वह बहुत ही कमजोर है। सब जानते हैं कि सरहदों के ऊपर हमारी इंटेलिजेंस मजबूत हो तो हमें यकीन हो सकता है कि देश को किसी किस्म का खतरा नहीं हो सकता है क्योंकि जिन देश की सरहदों के ऊपर मजबूत आंखें हों उन की सरहदों को खतरा नहीं हो सकता। लेकिन इन की इंटेलिजेंस ऐसी है कि वह बारा-बार जिक्र कर रहे थे कही बी० एस० एफ० का कही सेक्योरिटी फोर्स का, कहीं सी० आर० पी० का, लेकिन इंटेलिजेंस से कहीं उन का ताल्लुक नहीं था। यह तो सारी ऐसी बातें हैं कि इन को देखते हुए मैं मिनिस्टर महोदय से यही बात पूछना चाहता हूं कि आया वहां पर सरहदों को जा कर देखा जाय जम्मू और काश्मीर के अंदर, मैं ने तो तकरीबन सारी सरहदों के ऊपर जा कर देखा है लड़ाख से लेकर हाजीपीर तक मारी जगहों को देखा है, ऐसा नाजुक मामला है कि वहां पर विलेज् के अंदर घुसपैटिएं घाए, और जब वह वहां आ जाते हैं तो कितनी मुसीबतें आ जाती हैं, वहां पर इंटर्नल डिसऑर्डर इतना हो जाता है कि आप समझ सकते हैं इन सारे खतरों को तो मिनिस्टर साहब बताएं कि विलेज् के अंदर आया जैसा उन्होंने बताया कि उन के चौकीदार हैं तो उन का कोई रिलायंस है या नहीं और वह सही खबर देते रहते हैं या नहीं और ध्याय उन के ऊपर भी कोई चेक हुकूमत ने इस किस्म का किया हुआ है या नहीं? उन

के ऊपर भी, विलेज चौकीदार जो हैं उन के ऊपर भी कोई चेक है या नहीं उन की सदाबत को जानने के लिए कि वह आनेस्टली हमें सही खबर देते हैं क्यों कि लड़ाई के दिनों में आप को भी मालूम है हमें बहुत गुमराह वह लोग करने रहे, तो उन के लिए क्या इंतजाम उन विलेज् के अंदर कर रखा है? क्या वहां दग किस्म का इंतजाम कर रखा है कि जो सरकार को इस किस्म की खबरें देते हैं उन के ऊपर भी कोई इस किस्म की इंटेलिजेंस आप ने रखी है या नहीं? वह रिलायबल है या नहीं?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : पहला प्रश्न कोई प्रश्न तो नहीं था बल्कि आपने सुभाव दिया था कि इंटेलिजेंस को मजबूत करना चाहिए और इस सुभाव से मैं सहमत हूं। उन्होंने कहा कि मैं ने सी० आर० पी० तमगह का जिक्र किया लेकिन इंटेलिजेंस का ज्यादा जिक्र नहीं किया तो इंटेलिजेंस एक नाजुक विषय है और उसके बारे में बहुत धोरे से यहां पर बात चीत नहीं की जा सकती है इस बात को माननीय सदस्य समझते हैं।

जहांतक इस बात का सम्बन्ध है कि सरहद के पारा जो गावों के रहने वाले लोग हैं या जो वहां स्टेट गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लाइज है उनपर कितना भरोसा या यकीन हम करते हैं, मैं माननीय सदस्यों को सही याद दिलाना चाहूंगा कि सन् 1965 में पुलिस या फौज ने इन्फिल्ट्रेटर्स की खबर नहीं ली बल्कि एक गुजर था जिसने यह सूचना राज्य सरकार को और वहां की फोर्स को दी जिससे सारी चीज सामने आई और फिर वे कदम उठाये गए जिससे स्थिति काबू में लाई गई इसलिए ऐसे राष्ट्रीय विचारों के लोगों पर कोई शक व शुबहा नहीं होना चाहिए।

डा. लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे (मंदनीर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, कश्मीर का प्रश्न कोई साधारण प्रश्न नहीं है बल्कि वह हमारे राष्ट्रीय जीवन से जुड़ा हुआ प्रश्न है। पाकिस्तान द्वारा हमारा हवाई जहाज जला दिया जाये तो भी हमारी सरकार चुप रहती है, उसके प्रतिक्रिया स्वरूप कोई कार्यवाही करने में असमर्थ रहती है, यदि हमारे देश के 250 आदमी पाकिस्तानी जेलों में बन्द रहे तो भी सरकार उसके बारे में किसी प्रकार का प्रतिक्रियात्मक कदम उठाने पर मीन रहती है और यदि हमारे उप उच्चायुक्त बन्द रहे तो भी सरकार कोई कदम उठाने के लिए तैयार नहीं होती। आज पाकिस्तान ने एक प्रकार से हमारे ऊपर आक्रमण किया है बंगला देश के नागरिकों का नरसंहार करने हुए जिस प्रकार से लाखों नागरिकों को शरणार्थियों के रूप में वहाँ से निष्कासित करके हमारे ऊपर धोपा है और हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था को गड़बड़ाया है वह कोई साधारण बात नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) ... अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह घटना अधिक दिनों की नहीं है। जनवरी से अभी तक वहाँ पर अनेक घुम पंछिए हैं आए जिन्होंने वहाँ पर आकर गड़बड़ी शुरू कर दी और अब वहाँ की स्थिति विस्फोटक है। उसके प्रकाश में आने के कारण सारी की सारी बातें सामने आई हैं लेकिन आज भी सरकार उस रिश्ते से ध्रुवगत नहीं है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि कश्मीर के अन्दर जो लिबरेशन फ्रंट है वह कौन सा फ्रंट है और उसकी गतिविधियाँ क्या हैं? क्या यह फ्रंट घुसपैठियों को पूरी मदद दे रहा है? मैं यह भी पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उस लिबरेशन फ्रंट का लीडर कौन है? क्या उस लिबरेशन फ्रंट का जो नेता है वह वही व्यक्ति तो नहीं है जोकि मकबूल बट्ट के नाम से जाना जाता है और जोकि एक बार कश्मीर की जेल से भागा था कश्मीर अधि-

कारियों की साजिश से और जिसको कि मृत्यु दण्ड दिया गया था? आपने ऐसे अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जिन्होंने मकबूल बट्ट को जेल से भगाया था? क्या सरकार यह भी बतायेगी कि वे जो घुसपैठिए हैं उनके खिलाफ सरकार उसी प्रकार की कार्यवाही करेगी जिस प्रकार की कार्यवाही पाकिस्तान सरकार ने हमारे मधुसूदन और कृष्ण चन्द्र नामक दो व्यक्तियों को मृत्यु दण्ड देकर की थी?

इसी प्रकार से मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि हमारे यहाँ गुप्तचरी करने के लिए आये दिन पाकिस्तानी लोग आते हैं, पार-पत्र लेकर आते हैं और अनेक दिनों तक गढ़ा ठहरते हैं तथा हमारी आन्तरिक सुरक्षा में गड़बड़ी फैलाते हैं केवल कश्मीर ही नहीं भारत के अन्य भागों में भी यह कार्यवाही करते हैं और इससे यह सिद्ध होता है कि भारत की सुरक्षा हेतु जो इन्टेलिजेंस है वह शायद इतनी अक्षम और अपर्याप्त है या उसकी इतनी सूझ बूझ नहीं है कि वह इन गतिविधियों पर कोई नियंत्रण रख सके। इन बातों के मन्दर्भ में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि घुसपैठियों को खदेड़ भगाने के लिए सरकार ने कौन सी कार्यवाही की है? मैं ने जो दूसरी बात लिबरेशन फ्रंट और मकबूल बट्ट के बारे में कही है उसका भी उत्तर मन्त्री महोदय दें।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त माननीय सदस्य ने तीन सवाल किए हैं। एक तो लिबरेशन फ्रंट और उसके नेता के बारे में लेकिन वह प्रश्न यहाँ उठता नहीं है। अगर माननीय सदस्य दूसरी नोटिस देंगे तो मैं उनको उत्तर दे दूँगा। उस के लिए सारी जानकारी प्राप्त करना होगी।

दूसरा सवाल उन्होंने पासपोर्ट के बारे में उठाया कि पाकिस्तान के नागरिक भारत के अनेक भागों में रहते हैं और उनके वापस

जाने का प्रश्न है तो वह प्रश्न भी नहीं उठना है और उसके लिए भी अलग से नोटिस चाहिए।

तीसरी बात उन्होंने यह पूछी कि घुसपैठियों पर क्या कार्यवाही हो रही है। इसके बारे में मैं यही कह सकता हूँ कि हम पाकिस्तान के कानून में तो गहरा चल-चल है बल्कि अपन कानून के मातहत जो कुछ कार्यवाही इन केसेज में होनी चाहिए वह की जानी है। मैं आपको बता सकता हूँ कि सन 1970 के केसेज में से अभी 23 केसेज अन्डर इन्वेस्टिगेशन है, कुछ सब-जुडिस है, कुछ में कंविक्शन हो चुका है, 51 केसेज में 17 आदमियों को डिटैन किया गया और यह व्योरा उनका है जिनका जिरा मैं ने पहले भी किया कि 292 पाकिस्तानी नेशनल्स 1970 में छिपे तरीके से स्टेट में आये, ये सब स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के आकड़े हैं।

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे : मैं ने स्पष्ट पूछा था कि लिबरेशन फ्रंट इन घुसपैठियों को सहायता दे रहा है लेकिन उसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप इसका नोटिस देंगे तो वे रेप्लाइ भी दे देंगे, ऐसा उन्होंने कह दिया है।

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jalore) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the matter of continuous coming in of infiltrators in Kashmir is a delicate question and also the hon. Minister has given a delicate answer. In the present political situation in which Yahya Khan is docked in by his atrocities in East Pakistan he is trying every opportunity to have some confrontation with India so as to focus the attention of the world powers that India is also involved in what Pakistan has done in East Bengal. I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister that whenever Pakistan attacked it was always by infiltrators and armed raiders. In 1947 Pakistan sent armed raiders to India first. Similarly, in 1957 they sent infiltrators

organise subversive activities. In 1963 the theft of the holy relic was also done by the infiltrators. In 1965 when we had the confrontation the first attack was by infiltrators. In view of this it is a matter of serious importance and I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister when he has said the Government is aware of certain preparations across the ceasefire, may I know from the hon'ble Minister if it is in his knowledge that Pir Pag are who had been specialising in guerilla tactics in Sind for more than hundred years and now the Pir Pag's heir Sikander Shah has shifted to the occupied Kashmir area with two thousand *Murids* to continue these infiltrations to do some sort of subversive activity in Kashmir. I would also like to know whether Government have any information in this matter that about two months back a jirga held in Malakand Agency at Chakdara the tribal people gave a call for invasion of Kashmir. These are two important matters on which I would like to have a categorical answer.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I have given the broad information earlier and I have requested the hon. Members not to press me about details about our information in regard to preparations being made across the border. The reasons are obvious.

12.29 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL-INDIA SERVICES ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHSIN) : On behalf of Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 :—

- (1) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 1971, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 897 in Gazette of India dated the 5th June, 1971.

[Shri Mohsin]

1963, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-612/71].

- (2) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Ninth Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 898 in Gazette of India dated the 5th June, 1971. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 609/71].

12.31 hrs.

STATEMENT *Re* RAILWAY ACCIDENT
IN THE SEALDAH DIVISION
OF EASTERN RAILWAY

COTTON TEXTILES (CONTROL) AMEND-
MENT ORDER

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Hanumanth-
aiya.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI
A. C. GEORGE) : On behalf of Shri Lalit
Narayan Mishra, I beg to lay on the Table—

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) :
Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : On what ?

- (1) A copy of the Cotton Textiles (Control) Amendment Order, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. O. 324 in Gazette of India dated the 16th January, 1971, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-610/71.]
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-611/71]

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : On the statement about the railway accident. He is going to read the statement.

My point of order is this. Previously, the practice in this House was that in the case of all major accidents which involved loss of life of many persons and serious injuries to many others, at least, we were allowed to put an adjournment motion and censure the Government. In this case, I welcome the statement to be made by the Minister. But we do not get an opportunity to censure the Government. In the last six months, there have been so many accidents,.....

MR. SPEAKER : This practice of abruptly getting up for another Minister was disapproved in the last Lok Sabha and we want a practice to develop that the Minister who wants to be absent should authorise another Minister and send a letter to us. I am not going to accept it in future though I agree today.

MR. SPEAKER : So many occasions are available to you when the budget and demands are discussed.

EXPORT OF CAST IRON MANHOLE
COVERS AND FRAMES (INSPEC-
TION) RULES, 1971

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : This is a very serious matter. In the last six months, about 49 lives have been lost in railway accidents and many persons have received serious injuries. Thinking the Minister to be a new Minister, we did not think it proper to move an adjournment motion in regard to railway accident. But in the last six months, many accidents have taken place.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Export of Cast Iron Manhole Covers and Frames (Inspection) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. O. 2155 in Gazette of India dated the 28th May, 1971, under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act,

Now, he will read the statement and, ultimately, he will lay it on the Table of the House. We will not get an opportunity to put some questions and censure the Government. In the case of major accidents like this, you kindly allow us to put an adjournment motion or a Call Attention Notice

so that we can censure the Government, I gave an adjournment motion today.....

MR. SPEAKER : The hon Minister.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : What about the point raised by Shri S.M. Banerjee. About 50 60 persons have been killed. You allow us to put some questions on the statement.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I only want to know from you how many lives should be lost so that an adjournment motion can be allowed.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : You are not giving any importance to this matter. This is a very serious matter. We want to put some questions.....

MR. SPEAKER : We have been following the practice that no adjournment motion is allowed because there are opportunities available when the budget and demands are discussed.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The accidents have occurred after the Railway Budget has been passed.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Minister.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : Sir, with profound regret I beg leave of the House to apprise it of an unfortunate Train Accident which took place on 6.7.71 between Hotar and Magrahat Stations of the Sealdah Division of the Eastern Railway.

On 5.7.71, from 19.25 hours (7.25 p.m.), there was a Total Failure of Communications (Telegraph, Telephone and Block) between Hotar and Magrahat Stations. In these conditions, a Light Engine was started from each of these stations at about 3.40 hours (3.40 a.m.) on 6.7.71. These two Light Engines collided Head On this block section (in between Stations) at about 4.00 hours (4. a. m.).

Shortly thereafter, at about 4.40 hours (4.40 a.m.), Train No. SD--103 Diamond Harbour-Sealdah Local (Electric Multiple Unit with 8 coaches) entered the Block

section from Magrahat Station. This Train collided with the Up Light Engine at about 5.00 hours (5 a.m.).

Due to the collision between the two Light Engines, the Driver and the 2 Firemen of the Down Light Engine and a spare Guard, who was travelling by that Engine were killed. The Second Fireman of the Up Light Engine was also killed. The First Fireman of the Up Light Engine sustained grievous injuries.

The subsequent collision between the Diamond Harbour-Sealdah Local Train and the Up Light Engine resulted in the death of the Motorman of the Local Train and 10 Passengers travelling in the Train. Another 24 Persons including 5 Railway Employees sustained injuries. Of these the injuries of 9 persons are reported to be grievous. The wreckage of the ill fated train is being cleared and there may be a possibility of some more bodies being found.

Immediately on receipt of the information of the Accident, a Medical Van, accompanied by Railway Doctors and Railway Officers was rushed from Sealdah. The injured persons were, after being rendered First Aid, sent to Hospitals for further Medical Treatment.

Member (Traffic) of the Railway Board and other Senior Railway Officers of the Eastern Railway proceeded to the site of accident and visited the Injured in the Hospitals. *Ex Gratia* Payments have been made to the next of kin of the Dead and to the Injured.

The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Calcutta, will be holding a Statutory Enquiry into this Accident.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : rose—

MR. SPEAKER : No questions please.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Either you allow a discussion, Sir.....

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta South) : Only one question you allow us, Sir,

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Kindly admit our call attention motion. When twenty two persons have been killed..... (Interruptions).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Will you please allow at least an half-an-hour discussion on this, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am prepared to allow it.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA : What then are we here for, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : Once I allow it, then I have to do it always. The rules are very clear that no questions are allowed when the Minister makes the statement.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I only wanted to request you. You ask the Minister Our only request is that this inquiry is a departmental inquiry. Let there be a judicial inquiry.

MR. SPEAKER : I will convey your views to him. The Minister is also under the threat of being accidented. This is a very risky Department. They should be very careful about it. There should be some extra-ordinary procedure.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Two light engines to collide—it is very strange.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is a head-on collision, Sir.

12.37 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE TEA BOARD

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI
A. C. GEORGE) : I beg to move :

“That in pursuance of sub-section (3) (f) of section 4 of the Tea Act, 1953, read with Rule 4 (1)(b) of the Tea Rules, 1954, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Tea Board.”

*Moved with the recommendation of the President,

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That in pursuance of sub-section (3) (f) of section 4 of the Tea Act, 1953, read with Rule 4 (1) (b) of the Tea Rules, 1954, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Tea Board.”

The motion was adopted.

12.38 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1971-72— Contd.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

MR. SPEAKER : Now, we will take up discussion and voting on the Demands for Nos. 57 to 59 and 129 relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The time allotted by the Business Advisory Committee is 4 hours. Members interested in moving their cut motions may please send their slips to the Table within the next 15 minutes along with the serial numbers.

DEMAND NO. 57—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,57,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of ‘Ministry of Information and Broadcasting’.”

DEMAND NO. 58—BROADCASTING

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,96,61,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course,

of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 59—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,74,14,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 129—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,13,64,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Manoranjan Hazra to start.

* SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA (Arambagh) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I request you to allow me to speak in Bengali. While rising to discuss about the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, I must make it clear in the beginning that I am opposed to the demands for grants of this Ministry. I oppose it because I do not find any change in this Budget. This budget is the same as other Budgets in the past.

We thought that after the massive victory in the election the ruling party would make some changes in its policy. But so far there is no change in its policy. Especially, in regard to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, we do not find

any change in the Government's policy. We rather find that the Government has come to terms with the monopolists and the black marketeers. We have also found that the Government have also come to terms with those newspaper establishments which are practically serving the interests of the imperialist countries and also those countries which are under the influence of such countries. Consequently, the ruling party, we find, is unable to come out of the situation for creation of which it is responsible. So it is a complete surrender of the ruling party to the situation of its own creation.

I shall now say about certain newspaper establishments. The *Indian Express* chair of Goonka is being published simultaneously from Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Vijayawada, Ahmedabad and Bangalore. The Editor and the Management of this newspaper are the same and in spite of this fact those are being managed by companies in different names in different places. I do not know whether the hon. Minister will say as to why different companies have been set up in different places when all the newspapers are actually under the management of the same company. We know why it has been done like this. It has been done in order to suppress the various demands of the journalists and workers who are employed in all these companies. Then I will say that this Indian Express company once cheated to the tune of Rs. 37 lakhs of one of our nationalised by showing inflated sanction of its quota of paper. We also came to know that an investigation had been made into the affairs of *Indian Express* company by CBI and the office of this company was also searched by the same but we have no information as to what came out of that investigation and search.

Then I shall refer to *Times of India* newspaper. It is also under the management of another monopolist concern, Bennet Coleman and Company, with which Shri S.P. Jain is connected as proprietor. From the Government's investigation we have come to know that Shri Jain has earned huge amount of money illegally from this company. He has been earning money in that manner for the last 8 years. Although there was a Government representative in

* The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

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the Board of Directors of that company, yet the Government could not do anything against Shri Jain. Even Shri Mohan Kumaramanglam was also one of the members of the Board of Directors but he was so disgusted with the affairs of the company that he had to resign. Though Shri S.P. Jain is not connected with this company directly, yet he is safeguarding his interests by transferring his responsibility to his wife and sons. We know that a case was pending against Shri S.P. Jain. We do not know the ultimate fate of it.

Now I shall come to the *Statesman* Group of newspapers. I do not know how the Government gave permission for the appointment of Shri C.R. Irani in the Board of Directors. He is getting Rs. 10 thousand per month from this concern. Today the *Statesman* newspaper is supporting the ruling party. Of course, a few days ago, this newspaper was not supporting the ruling party but now they are doing so. The *State-man* is imposing a lot of restrictions upon the journalists working there for joining TV and AIR. Consequently, the workers of the *Statesman* had to come in conflict with the management against their will.

Sir, I say that newspapers like *The Hindu*, *The National Herald*, *The Maratha*, and *Hindustan Standard* have given linkage D. A. to their employees for the rise in price index of 15 points but other newspapers such as *The Statesman*, *The Times of India*, *The Indian Express* and *The Hindustan Times* are paying linkage D. A. for only "points, 11 this denying the employees D. A. for 4 points. I hope the hon. Minister will look into this matter.

Then I want to speak about the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* of Calcutta. This newspaper is not only doing black marketing in newsprint but also connected with black marketing in rice. This fact is an open secret and is known not only in Bengal but also in other parts of the country. I do not know why necessary steps are not being taken by the Government against this newspaper. I have got information that a few days ago the representative of the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* was called here and he was pressurised to propagate for the ruling party.

I hope the hon. Minister will give a reply on this point.

We came to know that CBI would investigate into the affairs of another Calcutta newspaper. The proprietor of that House, Shri Asoke Sen, and the name of that newspaper is *Basumati*.

MR SPEAKER : Please avoid names. The hon. Member is not present here to defend himself.

Shri MANORANJAN HAZRA : Since Shri Ashok Sen became Indicate from Syndicate, no action was taken by the Government against him. Nearly 500 employees of this *Basumati* newspaper have been rendered unemployed for the last 8 months because of its ill gal closure. No efforts were made by the Central Government to re-open that newspaper establishment. I must thank some organisations who make efforts for a settlement of the dispute between the workers and the management before the Labour Minister before his going out of the Office and at last a settlement has arrived at, but we shall now have to see whether all the employees are re-employed or not. We have come to know that this newspaper establishment is going to open in coming August.

Sir, I shall now say about the small and medium newspapers. These small and medium newspapers are not receiving proper attention of the Government. All the big newspapers are getting more achievement, more quota of newsprints from the Government but these facilities are not being extended to the small and medium newspapers. I have got definite information that big newspapers are earning Rs. 35 lakhs annually from Government advertisements. But the small and medium newspapers are not getting many Government advertisements. The hon. Minister has said in his report that some steps will be taken for giving Government advertisements to the small and medium newspapers. But on enquiry it will be found that at the time of distributing advertisements to the newspapers the number of advertisements are taken into account, not the amount of money. In the big newspapers, the rate of advertisement is higher than in the small and medium newspapers. Therefore, the

big newspapers are getting more money for the same number of advertisements as given to the small and medium newspapers. Again, the big newspapers contain more number of pages and in that respect too, the small and medium newspapers cannot compete with them. So if the price of newspapers is not fixed according to the number of pages, it will be difficult for the small and medium newspapers to survive. Of course, regarding this price page fixation according to the number of pages, there is a judgment by the Supreme Court. The hon. Minister also referred to the judgment delivered in the Golak Nath case by the Supreme Court, on the 1st April in this House. Because of that judgment some difficulties have arisen in regard to this question of price page fixation. It was stated by Shri Mohan Dharia, who is now a Minister, that in order to nullify the judgment of the Supreme Court, the Constitution should be amended. I shall request the hon. Minister to amend the Constitution in order to restrain the big newspapers from charging higher rate of advertisement so that the interests of the small and medium newspapers may be protected.

Sir, I shall now come to the quota of newsprints. All the big newspapers are getting their due quota of newsprints; whereas the small and medium newspapers are not getting their due quota. In this respect, if the hon. Minister makes an enquiry, she will find that injustice is being done to the small and medium newspapers. Even sometimes favouritism is shown to certain newspapers in the matter of giving newsprint quota. (Time bell rings) Sir, give me a few minutes more. Since I am speaking in Bengali, I find a little difficulty in expressing my ideas.

MR. SPEAKER : Your party has been allotted 10 minutes.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA : Sir, favouritism is sometimes shown to newspapers on party considerations. As for example, my party newspaper, the '*Gana Shakti*' is not getting its due quota of newsprint. We are compelled to purchase newsprint from market and thereby spending more money on it. I feel that the hon. Minister will look into this matter.

Then, Sir, I shall say a few words about the All India Radio. Regarding this All India Radio, I shall say in the beginning that it is really being controlled by the ruling party. I know that some persons are taking maximum advantage out of it. There is a book in the library of the various units of the All India Radio. I do not know whether the hon. Minister got any information about that book or not. The name of that book is "Broadcasting in India". In that book, I shall refer to page 166. In that page it is written :

"The (Ministers) hold their post or make their exist in accordance with the political fortunes of the party they belong to. They are amateurs in administration and most of them know nothing of the work they are called upon to administer. It is the permanent public servants who are the backbone of the administration. They are the experts and provide stability to the execution of policies and plans."

Sir, the most regrettable point is that our Ministers are amateurs in administration and they are being controlled by the political fortunes in their ministerial career. It has been said that they know nothing of the administration. This is the remark of a professional expert of A.I.R., who has written this book. So I must say to the hon. Minister that she is nothing compared to her members of the staff. The radio is actually being controlled by your officials and it has been publicly stated in that book that you are quite ignorant of the affairs of the radio. I want to know who is this official who considers himself to be superior to the Minister and who has got the courage to make such a remark against the Minister in a book. I feel that these officials are being guided by some foreign powers. But how these officials are protecting themselves? They do it in this manner—by going against the opposition parties they try to gain favour of their ministers.

Sir, our radio is still not free from partisan attitude. This stigma of maintaining partisan attitude by our radio is still there. During the last election, we found that the All India Radio made propaganda in favour of the ruling party. Even today

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we find that All India Radio is suppressing the statements made by any opposition party. The statements of the opposition parties are also distorted by the All India Radio. We know that the speech of comrade A. K. Gopalan, which he made in this House on the President's Address, was completely suppressed by the All India Radio. It was a case of complete black-out of news. That speech was broadcasted by the All India Radio after comrade Gopalan wrote a letter to the authorities concerned.

Sir, I shall finish my speech by narrating an incident from my own personal experience. Shrimati Indira Gandhi went to Arambag on the 5th of March, 1971, before the mid-term poll. Only one thousand persons attended her meeting and to this one thousand persons was added four thousand CRP personnel, who were posted there. Just beside that meeting, I addressed one meeting which was attended by twenty thousand persons but in the evening All India Radio gave an exaggerated version of the meeting which was addressed by Shrimati Indira Gandhi and it is needless to mention the fate of our meeting in respect of broadcasting over Radio. After the election is over, when votes were being counted, the All India Radio was announcing repeatedly the names of those Congress candidates who were ultimately defeated at the poll. This fact is known to every one. The All India Radio was completely silent about our candidates even when they were winning or have ultimately won. I enquired about this matter from a representative of the All India Radio. I was told that the officials of the All India Radio had secret instructions from the Government that no publicity should be given in regard to C.P.I.-M party.

Last of all, I will say that for all the murders in Calcutta these days, the All India Radio is holding the C.P.I.-M party responsible. The radio is making such type of propaganda against our party. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to be cautious about the activities of her officials; otherwise she will very soon come under the influence of the bureaucrats. Besides, the remark has been made in the said book,

"The Broadcasting in India" which I referred already that she is quite ignorant of the affairs of the All India Radio will receive world wide publicity if she does not take any timely action to improve the conditions of her Ministry.

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE (Katwa) :
I beg to move :

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to maintain the declared policy of neutrality in news broadcasting and thus suppress the news of opposition parties particularly of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) (1)].

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Distorted news broadcast on 20.5.1971 while describing the killing of three peasants in Kalyangarh (West Bengal) by the local police (2)].

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN (Sivaganja) :
I beg to move :

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to avoid giving extension to the officers beyond the age of 58 especially when there is large amount of stagnation in the department and unemployment outside (6)].

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to implement the recommendations of "The Betterment Committee" in full with particular reference to Draughtsmen Cadre in A.I.R. (7)].

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to provide rent free accommodation for the employees working in High Powered Transmitters which are situated far away from cities (8)].

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to restrict direct recruitment of Assistant Station Engineers to 50 per cent till the existing Assistant Engineers are promoted (9)].

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to start a unit in A.I.R. for space research programme (10)].

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to convert A.I.R. into a Board on the lines of P. and T. and Railways for better administration (11)].

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to remove the restrictions on the Engineering Officers to become Head of Stations of A.I.R. according to their seniority with Programme Officers (12)].

That the Demand under the Head 'Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to increase the number of A.I.R. stations with studio facilities in Tamil Nadu (13)].

That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to provide studio facilities at Coimbatore and Tirunelveli in Tamil Nadu (14)].

That the Demand under the Head 'Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to instal a Radio Station at Madurai, the seat of Tamil culture, which is centrally situated in Tamil Nadu (15)].

That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to increase the duration of Tamil programmes for 100 K.W. short wave transmitters at Avadi for the benefit of listeners in S.E. Asia (16)].

That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to increase the duration of Tamil programmes in commercial services broadcast from Madras and Trichy (17)].

That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to expand the research department of A.I.R. for the production of proto type equipments so as to save foreign exchange (18)].

That the Demand under the Head 'Other Revenue Expenditure of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs 100.

[Failure to give due importance to information about Tamil Nadu in the News Reels produced by the Information Department (19)].

That the Demand under the Head Other Revenue Expenditure of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to devote more time for information about Tamil Nadu in the Tamil News Bulletin broadcast from Delhi (20)].

That the Demand under the Head Other Revenue Expenditure of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to use pure Tamil words instead of Sanskritised Tamil in the

[Shri Tha Kiruttinan]

Tamil programmes broadcast from Delhi and stations in Tamil Nadu (21)].

That the Demand under the Head 'Capital Outlay of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to give top most priority for starting T.V. station at Madras for which the Government of Tamil Nadu has given land free of cost as against the other States that have charged money for the land (22)].

DR LAXMINARAIN PANDEY (Mandsaur) : I beg to move :

That the Demand under the Head Ministry Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Delay in setting up A.I.R. stations at Mandsaur and Jagdalpur in Madhya Pradesh (23)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to stop discrimination shown to various political parties in the matter of news broadcasts (24)].

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check indifference towards Hindi in news broadcasts and other broadcasts (25)].

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check increasing Governmental pressure on newspapers (26)].

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to make A.I.R. more popular and impartial (27)].

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to convert A.I.R. into a Corporation (28)].

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to keep A.I.R. free from Government pressure (29)].

That the Demand under the Head 'Capital Outlay of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Delay in setting up a T.V. centre in Madhya Pradesh (31)].

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA : I beg to move :

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to check the monopoly control over the Newspaper (3)].

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to take action to reopen the Dainik, Saptahik and Masik *Basumati* of Calcutta (4)].

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to stop the partisan outlook of the All India Radio (5)].

SHRI BALATHANDAYUTHAM (Coimbatore) : I beg to move :

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1.

[Political discrimination in the advertisement policy (3)].

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to stop religious propaganda on the radio as religion is a matter of personal affair (33)].

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to curtail monopoly control over the Press (34)].

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to give adequate help to medium and small newspapers (35)].

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for more financial assistance for production of films particularly in the southern States (36)].

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to ban obscene and pornographic films produced or imported (37)].

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for conducting film festivals in State headquarters by rotation (38)].

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to start a film institute in Madras (39)].

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100-

[Need for giving top priority for establishing T.V. station in Madras (40)].

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to give encouragement to young and progressive artistes (41)].

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for setting up of an independent international news agency with the cooperation of developing countries (42)].

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for more equitable allotment of newspaper (43)].

That the Demand under the Head Ministry Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for upgrading Coimbatore and Thirunelveli radio stations (44)].

MR. SPEAKER : The cut motions are also before the House.

श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर (दुर्ग) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय का उत्तरदायित्व देश की वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में कई अन्य मंत्रालयों से बहुत अधिक है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस मंत्रालय को अपनी समाचार वितरण नीति, समाचारपत्रों में प्रकाशन सम्बन्धी नीति तथा आकाशवाणी संबंधी नीति पर पुनः विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। देश की वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में हम यह जानते हैं कि समाचार सम्बन्धी हसारी सरकार की जो नीति है देशी तथा विदेशी समाचारपत्रों में ठीक ढंग से उसका प्रचार नहीं हो पाता है। इस बास्ते

[श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर]

हमारे मंत्री तथा इस मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों को इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है।

प्रेस इनफर्मेशन ब्यूरो पर हमारी सरकार की नीति का प्रचार करने का उत्तरदायित्व है। यह विभाग वस्तुतः आज एक प्रेस नोट विभाग की तरह से हो गया है। यहां जब समाचार पत्रों के प्रतिनिधि जाते हैं तो उनको कोई विशेष जानकारी नहीं मिल पाती है। इसके बारे में अधिकारियों या मंत्रालय के मंत्री का ठीक से कुछ आदेश है या नहीं, यह तो मैं नहीं जानता लेकिन जिस को कहते हैं न्यूज़ ओरियेंटिड, बैसे समाचार वहां से मिल सकें, वे हमारे पत्र प्रतिनिधियों को नहीं मिलने हैं। इस वास्ते प्रेस इनफर्मेशन ब्यूरो के जो हैंड आउट होते हैं या जो सामग्री उसके द्वारा वितरित की जाती है, उस पर पत्र प्रतिनिधि कोई विशेष ध्यान नहीं देते हैं। उसके द्वारा दी गई सामग्री में मंत्रियों के लम्बे लम्बे भाषण या प्रेस नोट ही होते हैं और विशेष समाचार बहुत कम होते हैं।

जो इनफर्मेशन आफिसर होते हैं उनको भी पूरी जानकारी समाचारों की नहीं रहती है। इस का कारण यह है कि न मंत्री लोग जिस विभाग से उसका सम्बन्ध रहता है बंध है और न ही जिस विभाग से उसका सम्बन्ध रहता है उस विभाग के सचिव या संयुक्त सचिव उसको अपने विश्वास में ले कर पूरे समाचार उसको देते हैं। जब इनफर्मेशन आफिसर को अच्छी या पूरी जानकारी नहीं दी जाएगी तो वह पत्र प्रतिनिधियों को कैसे जानकारी दे सकता है।

इनफर्मेशन सर्विस आपने बनाई है। पी. आई. बी. में जो नई भर्ती होती है, उसके संबंध में जो नियम बने हैं उनके अनुसार अनुभवी

पत्रकार पी आई बी की भर्ती में शामिल नहीं हो सकते हैं। उसका कारण यह है कि 25 वर्ष से अधिक उम्र के व्यक्ति इनफर्मेशन सर्विस में भर्ती नहीं हो सकते हैं और 27, 28 या 30 वर्ष से कम उम्र के अनुभवी पत्रकार मिलना मुश्किल है। इसी कारण पत्र सूचना विभाग में अनुभवी पत्रकार नहीं आ रहे हैं।

13 hrs.

इसके लिए दो उपाय करने की आवश्यकता है: या तो भर्ती की उम्र 30 वर्ष तक बढ़ा दी जाये, या ऊंचे पदों पर अनुभवी पत्रकारों को लेने के लिए विशेष रियायत हो। चूंकि पत्र सूचना विभाग में अनुभवी पत्रकार नहीं आ पा रहे हैं, इस लिए गुजराती, उड़िया आदि तीन चार भारतीय भाषाओं के सम्पादकों के पद तीन चार वर्षों से रिक्त हैं।

इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि इनफर्मेशन सर्विस में जो अफसर भर्ती किये जाते हैं, उनको देश की जानकारी रहती है। लेकिन विदेशों में जो हमारे प्रेस एटेशी होते हैं, चूंकि वे लगातार विदेश मंत्रालय में ही रहते हैं और उनका सम्बन्ध हमेशा विदेशों से ही रहता है, इसलिए उनको देश की स्थिति की सही जानकारी नहीं रहती है। इस कारण वे विदेशों में भी भारत की स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में सही जानकारी नहीं दे सकते हैं। जब कभी भारतीय पत्रकार, विद्यार्थी या राजनीतिक विदेशों में जाते हैं, तो उनको हमारे प्रेस एटेशीज़ से इस देश के सम्बन्ध में वास्तविक जानकारी बहुत कम मिल पाती है, क्योंकि इस देश से उनका संबंध करीब-करीब नहीं होता है और वे एक के बाद दूसरे विदेश में रहते हैं।

यदि सम्भव हो सके, तो यह व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि जो व्यक्ति प्रेस एटेशी नियुक्त किये जायें, वे कुछ वर्ष तक प्रेस इनफर्मेशन ब्यूरो में काम कर चुके हों। इससे यह लाभ होगा कि

यहां पर फ़ील्ड पब्लिसिटी का अनुभव होने के कारण उनको हमारे देश की स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में पर्याप्त जानकारी रहेगी।

जहां तक प्रकाशन का सम्बन्ध है, इस समय हमारे देश में पब्लिकेशनज़ डिविज़न के अतिरिक्त लगभग 180 सरकारी विभाग हैं, जो प्रकाशन का काम कर रहे हैं। उन में से अधिकांश टेक्निकल विषयों से सम्बन्धित पुस्तकों प्रकाशित करते हैं, लेकिन उन में कई दर्जन ऐसे विभाग भी हैं, जिन का काम एक दूसरे से बिल्कुल मिलता-जुलता अर्थात् एक ही काम कई विभाग कर रहे हैं।

उदाहरण के लिए प्रकाशन विभाग और नेशनल बुक ट्रस्ट को ले लीजिये। उन दोनों का दो-तिहाई काम एक ही जैसा है। प्रकाशन विभाग "आधुनिक भारत के निर्माता" सिरीज़ निकालता है, जिस में ईश्वरचन्द्र विद्यासागर, जगदीशचन्द्र बोस और भिवेकानन्द आदि के जीवन-चरित्र सम्मिलित हैं, जबकि नेशनल बुक ट्रस्ट "राष्ट्रीय जीवन" सिरीज़ अन्तर्गत इसी प्रकार के जीवन-चरित्र प्रकाशित करता है। ये दोनों संस्थाएँ भारत के नेता, भारत चित्रकला, संसद, नृत्य, संगीत, पुरातत्व और मूर्तिकला आदि विषयों पर एक ही समय एक ही तरह के प्रकाशन निकालती हैं। इन दोनों के प्रकाशनों में एक दूसरे का बहुत रेपिटीशन होता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त प्रकाशन विभाग ने लगभग पंद्रह वर्षों में बच्चों के लिए दो सौ से अधिक पुस्तकें प्रकाशित की हैं। नेशनल बुक ट्रस्ट नेहरू बाल पुस्तकालय की सिरीज़ में लगभग ऐसी ही पुस्तकें प्रकाशित कर रहा है। आज स्थिति यह है कि इन दोनों संस्थाओं के द्वारा लगभग एक ही विषय की पुस्तकें प्रकाशित की जा रही हैं। इसी प्रकार और भी कई ऐसे सरकारी विभाग हैं, जिन के प्रकाशन एक

दूसरे से बहुत ही मिलते-जुलते हैं। इस का परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि इन विभिन्न विभागों की पुस्तकों में कहीं परस्पर-विरोधी बातें भी देखने को मिलती हैं, हालांकि वे सब सरकारी प्रकाशन हैं।

इस लिए यदि सरकार उचित समझे, तो मंत्रि-मंडल सचिवालय की ओर से एक ऐसी कमेटी नियुक्त कर दी जाये, जो इन सभी 180 सरकारी प्रकाशन विभागों के विषय से जानकारी प्राप्त करे और यह देखे कि किन किन प्रकाशनों से एक दूसरे का रेपिटीशन होता है, ताकि अव्यय को रोका जा सके।

इस मंत्रालय की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट से कहा गया है कि सरकार विज्ञापनों पर जितना खर्च करती है, उसका 41 प्रतिशत अंग्रेजी के समाचारपत्रों को मिलता है, जबकि भारतीय भाषाओं के पत्रों की संख्या अंग्रेजी पत्रों से लगभग दस या बारह गुना अधिक है। इतना ही नहीं, भारतीय भाषाओं के पत्र देश के हर एक जिले में, और काफ़ी संख्या में निकलते हैं, लेकिन या तो उनको विज्ञापन दिया नहीं जाता है, और अगर दिया भी जाता है, तो तीन चार महीने में कभी एक विज्ञापन देकर उनका नाम इन पत्रों की सूची में जोड़ दिया जाता है, लेकिन वास्तव में उनको विज्ञापन नहीं मिलता है।

इसकी तुलना में अंग्रेजी पत्रों को ऐसे विज्ञापन दिये जाते हैं, जिनका सम्बन्ध ग्रामीणों से होता है। ऐसे विज्ञापनों को अंग्रेजी अखबारों में देने से कोई लाभ नहीं होता है। सरकार को अपनी विज्ञापन नीति पर विचार करना चाहिये, ताकि वह जो प्रचार करना चाहती है, वह विज्ञापनों के जरिये देश में हर जगह पहुंच सके, न कि वह कुछ शहरों तक ही सीमित रह जाये।

[श्री चन्द्र लाल चन्द्राकर]

सरकार के 180 प्रकाशन विभागों द्वारा कई विषयों की ओर ध्यान दिया जा रहा है, लेकिन ग्रामीण साहित्य या घरेलू उद्योग और खेती के सम्बन्ध में भारतीय भाषाओं में छोटी-छोटी पुस्तकें तैयार करने का काम किस विभाग के द्वारा नहीं हो रहा है जो देश के हर एक क्षेत्र और प्रदेश में कम-दामी पर बेची जा सके। ऐसी पुस्तकों का प्रकाशन हर एक भारतीय भाषाओं में और बहुत बड़ी संख्या में होना चाहिए, ताकि उनको गांव-गांव में पहुंचाया जा सके। हम सभी जानते हैं कि गांवों में भारत सरकार के कार्यों और नीतियों के संबंध में कोई जानकारी नहीं है। इसका कारण है कि सरकार के जितने भी प्रकाशन हैं, वे गांवों तक पहुंच नहीं पाते हैं। इसके विपरीत लगभग हर एक ग्रामीण युवक, चाहे वह पढ़ा-लिखा हो और चाहे अनपढ़, भारतीय फिल्मों के कलाकारों की जीवनियों के सम्बन्ध में बता सकेगा, जबकि हमारी पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं के बारे में उसको कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा सुझाव है कि जिस तरह सरकार ने हर एक जिले में एक इनफ़ॉर्मेशन ऑफिसर रखा हुआ है, चाहे वह प्रदेश का हो और चाहे केन्द्र का, उसी तरह यदि केन्द्रीय सरकार देश की प्रत्येक ग्राम पंचायत को—हमारे देश में लगभग 1,25,000 ग्राम पंचायतें हैं—कुछ पैसा, लगभग पांच सौ रुपये, और अपनी नीतियों और गतिविधियों सम्बन्धी साहित्य पहुंचा सके, तो गांवों के लोगों को उसकी नीतियों और कार्यों के सम्बन्ध में अच्छी जानकारी मिल सकेगी।

यह भी आवश्यक है कि लघु उद्योगों और खेती के सम्बन्ध में भारतीय भाषाओं में छोटी-छोटी पुस्तकें बहुत बड़ी संख्या में छपवा कर हर एक गांव में एक पुस्तकालय में रखी जायें।

गांवों के लोगों को पढ़ने का बहुत शौक है, लेकिन न तो गांवों में पुस्तकालय हैं और न सरकारी प्रकाशन वहां पहुंच पाते हैं। इसकी तुलना में कई दूसरे देशों का साहित्य काफी मात्रा में हमारे गांवों में पहुंच रहा है। इसका कारण यह है कि भारत सरकार का सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय कुल जितना पैसा खर्च करता है, उसमें अधिक पैसा यहां के ग्रामीणों की ओर रूसी दूतावास अपने प्रचार में खर्च करते हैं। मैं इसके संबंध में अधिक तो नहीं कह सकता हूँ लेकिन इतना अवश्य है हम उनके मुकामिले में खर्च करने की बात तो नहीं कर सकते हैं लेकिन उनका साहित्य गांव गांव में पहुंच रहा है जबकि हमारे भारत सरकार का चाहे वह पंच-वर्षीय योजना के संबंध में हो चाहे बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के संबंध में हो, उनकी किसी भी महत्वपूर्ण नीति के संबंध में हो, उनकी जानकारी गांवों तक पहुंच नहीं पाती है। इस पर इस मंत्रालय को गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए और उनका फ़ील्ड पब्लिसिटी विभाग है, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि वह बहुत दूर-दूर तक जा करके, पहाड़ों में जा करके मैंने स्वयं देखा है कि बहुत अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं लेकिन भारत सरकार की तरफ से उन्हें कुछ आदेश इस तरह के नहीं हैं कि भारत सरकार की जो नीति है जो उनका कार्यक्रम है उनका प्रचार किस तरह से किया जाय। जब तक कि उन्हें आदेश नहीं मिलेगा, साहित्य नहीं मिलेगा तब तक निस्संदेह वह प्रचार नहीं कर सकते।

जहां तक छोटे अखबारों की बात है इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि छोटे अखबारों को सरकार कहती है कि उनको प्रोत्साहन देंगे चाहे वह विज्ञापन के रूप में हो चाहे और किसी रूप में हो। लेकिन भारत सरकार की नीति है कि वित्तीय संस्था बढ़ती है तो प्रसवारी कागज का कोटा वह बहुत कम बढ़ाते हैं, अधिक से अधिक दस प्रतिशत तक वह बढ़ाते हैं। आज स्थिति

यह है कि अंग्रेजी के अखबार जितने हैं, उनकी बिक्री संख्या तो उतनी तेजी से बढ़ नहीं रही है, भारतीय भाषाओं के अखबारों की बिक्री संख्या काफी तेजी से बढ़ रही है। लेकिन अंग्रेजी के अखबार तो अपनी पृष्ठ संख्या बढ़ा कर ग्राहकों को अधिक सामग्री पढ़ने के लिये दे रहे हैं लेकिन भारतीय भाषाओं के अखबार अपनी पृष्ठ संख्या नहीं बढ़ा पा रहे हैं। इस तरह वह अपने ग्राहकों को अधिक सामग्री पढ़ने के लिए नहीं दे सकते। इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि भारतीय भाषाओं के पत्रों को जिनकी बिक्री तेजी से बढ़ रही है अधिक कागज दिलवाने की कोशिश करें।

इसके साथ साथ कौन सा पत्र बड़ा है, कौन छोटा है, कौन मध्यम पत्र है इसकी परिभाषा अभी स्पष्ट नहीं है। उदाहरण के लिए इन्दौर का "नई दुनिया" पत्र है उनकी बिक्री संख्या पहले दस पन्द्रह हजार थी। अब वह 60 हजार बढ़ कर हो गई है लेकिन चूंकि उनकी बिक्री संख्या अब 60 हजार हो गई है वह अब बड़े पत्र में आ गए हैं इसलिए उनको अखबारी कागज मिलने में कठिनाई होती है। इस कारण वह अपनी बिक्री संख्या अधिक नहीं बढ़ा पा रहे हैं। ऐसे ही बहुत से पत्र हैं जो अपनी बिक्री संख्या इसी कारण नहीं बढ़ा पा रहे हैं क्योंकि उनको कागज नहीं मिलता है। इसके ऊपर मंत्री महोदय को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

बहुत दिनों से हमने सुना है कि भारत सरकार समाचार पत्रों का कुछ कारपोरेशन या ट्रस्ट बनाने की सोच रही हैं। अभी तक सरकार की नीति स्पष्ट नहीं है कि वह इस संबंध में क्या करना चाहती है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि जहां तक संभव हो सके जल्दी से जल्दी वह इनका एक कारपोरेशन बनाए सभी भारतीय समाचारपत्रों की जो स्वतंत्रता है वह रह सकेगी इस संबंध में सरकार को अधिक देरी नहीं करनी चाहिए कोई कारपोरेशन या ट्रस्ट बनाने में क्यों पिछले चुनाव में

हमने देखा है किस तरह से मालिकों ने पत्रों का उपयोग किया है, यह हर एक शकश जानता है। इसलिए सरकार को समाचार पत्रों का कोई कारपोरेशन या ट्रस्ट बनाने में अधिक बेरी नहीं करनी चाहिये।

समाचार समितियों का जहां तक संबंध है हमारे यहां तीन चार समाचार समितियां हैं उन के साथ में एक सा व्यवहार होना चाहिए क्यों कि कुछ समितियों की ओर से यह शिकायत आती है कि कुछ समाचार समितियों को भारत सरकार की ओर से अधिक प्रोत्साहन मिलता है चाहे वह पैसे के रूप में हो चाहे अन्य किसी रूप में हो लेकिन कुछ समाचार समितियां को वह नहीं मिल पा रहा है। इसलिए हमारा अनुरोध है इस ओर मंत्री महोदय ध्यान देंगे और इस समस्या को हल करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे।

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta South): Sir, while supporting the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, I would like to express some views on the working of this Ministry. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is a vital instrument for the national development and growth of our country. If this Ministry move in the right way it can guide the nation and give it a brilliant shape and if it fails the whole nation will fail.

This Ministry is concerned not only with the press and publication but also the mode of expression of our national culture. In spite of certain developing attitude of this Ministry, it has not only cared to look after the various problems faced by this country but also those which have actually hampered the interests of national culture. If this age particularly this century, is to be noted by any historian in future by any name, the socialist age or the age of revolution, whatever it may be, I think this age can only be denoted as the age of cultural degeneration in India, and the cultural degeneration point to certain channels for which this Ministry cannot avoid the responsibility.

I will first take up films. There is a film Censor Board in our country. If it will properly censor the films that will help the

[Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsli]

national culture and also the people. If in India anyone is to be censored today it is the Chairman of the Film Censor Board and not anybody else. I have a little bit of education and I do not understand what is the real test for coming to a judgment about what is obscene and vulgar and what is not. Because I have seen many films which have been categorised as 'U', that is, for universal exhibition, which give the impression that corruption and vulgarity are universal and not confined to any particular section. I can cite the names of a dozen films where this is so. The people in the Ministry being so busy, naturally they cannot get enough time to entertain themselves by seeing the films but as a young man I sometimes get the opportunity to watch films. With that background I say that I do not understand what is the difference between 'A' certificate and 'U' certificate and what is the test of vulgarity. What is the norm, criterion or guide line followed by the Chairman and members of the Film Censor Board in giving A and U certificates.

There are not only malpractices in censoring films but the Censor Board is also a bit careless. Sometimes posters are exhibited before schools and colleges which give the impression that a film has a particular story and has some particular scenes whereas when one actually witnesses the films he will find that it is entirely different. So, I would again like to know what is the concept of obscenity and vulgarity according to the Film Censor Board.

Whenever we ask some questions on this point, or sent letters to the Ministry, we always get the same reply that the matter is under consideration or it has to be examined. In that way another generation is being exploited. This position cannot be changed by merely changing the Chairman or a member of the Film Censor Board. There must be positive representation for the university youths and youths' organisations and intellectuals of our country in the State Film Consultative Committees so that they could take a decision as to what is right and what is wrong. Otherwise, the Chairman and members of the Film Censor Board will maintain in the films the same culture which they have got in their own family.

I have seen that films are now being exhibited in industrial zones, where the literacy is only 10 or 12 percent, films which can be appreciated only highly literate people. I have also seen films in the rural cinema houses which are really vulgar and obscene. I do not know how the Censor Board has passed them. Some of the films are really out of touch with the real conditions in the rural areas and they cause tremendous degeneration in the culture of the people. So, there should be guidelines and criteria to the exhibitors and distributors by the Ministry about the type of films which should be exhibited in various parts of the country, taking into account the social, educational, economic and educational development of that particular region.

Coming to the film industry, I would like to dwell at length on this because I represent a constituency in which 20 per cent of the people lead their life with the benefits of the film industry. Actually the Calcutta Film studios under my constituency are now facing a tremendous failure. Out of approximately sixteen studios thirteen have already closed down due to lack of financial resources or certain contracts of documentary films. Sir, out of the 52 documentary films contracted by the Government of India, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, in the year 1970—I am sure—50% of the documentary films were not contracted with the film studios of West Bengal at least. If the character is such to neglect the particular State or their film studios I can tell you the entire film development of our country cannot march ahead. If you take up the Report of the Films Division you will find there on the actual merits of the films basing on our social culture and national culture which have been awarded not only by the Government of India but also by the foreign countries are mostly Bengali films by Shri Satyajit Ray, Tapan Sinha, etc. whereas the Film Finance Corporation is only looking after the benefit of Bombay film studios and Madras film studios and their film directors and producers and not of West Bengal. If this continues I can tell you the films which are coming to the test of vulgarity and obscene are mostly from Bombay would be thereabout by people at large from Calcutta and the reality of the films with natural culture which are mainly produced in Calcutta would be appreciated. I have no grudge

against any State and if the Ministry concerned is aware of the fact, I think, they will take some serious steps to save the film industry of West Bengal. There is certain conspiracy between exhibitors and distributors. They maintain a peculiar posture. Whenever any film is being censored by the Film Censor Board as a rule it should be released in the cinema houses as per the certificate and date of the Film Censor Board, but the monopoly trends of the exhibitors and distributors used to stop those films which are based on more ideas or being produced by poor producers, and also used to release those prints which have come from influential authorities or of solvent producers and for that reason the small film units and small producers cannot benefit this industry because they have stopped their talents and activities in this line. So, I request the Minister that there must be an average appeal and uniformity that films should be released in the cinema houses as per Censor Board's certificate and date and not as per the wishes of exhibitors and distributors.

Next is Publications Department and All India Radio. Publications Department is doing its best. There is no doubt about it. But I tell you one thing—ours is a great country—the peculiar thing is in this country I can purchase a book on Karl Marx, Lenin or Ho Chi Minh within 50 paise or one rupee but if I like to read Mahatma Gandhi or the revolutionary history of Netaji Subhash Bose, I have to spend more than seventy five rupees. I should like to stress that the Publications Department should take the initiative to publish all the books of our great national revolutionaries and leaders so that it is possible for the students to purchase the same at a cheap price otherwise there is no alternative to check the extreme forces. If a young man can purchase a book on Mao Tse Tung for four annas and one is not able to get a book with revolutionary ideas of Netaji Subhash Bose or Sardar Bhagat Singh or Mahatma Gandhi even for eight annas or one rupee how can we check the great tendency of the youth towards radical thinking in the opposite direction. So, the Publications Department should take care of it.

Now, I come to All India Radio. A certain conspiracy is still going on there. The staff artistes, those who are the actual

talents, are being neglected by the old guards and bosses which is like the Congress Party with Syndicate that there are certain bosses to control the talents of Congress party. The same thing is in All India Radio. There are certain bosses and old guards who want to control the staff artistes as per their wishes and for making them their followers. If this is the way, the artistes with actual talents and who are expert in this line are not able to express their ideas and views. If they at least enquire in the Calcutta Radio Station, they will find a lot of examples in this line, on the radio and in films also.

The last submission that I would like to make is this. This is a peculiar country where not only youngmen but also the common people cannot know the history of our heroes, our great men, of the national movement until their centenary is celebrated. We cannot know who is the real hero of our country, what are his activities and all that. During the Mahatma Gandhi Centenary celebrations, we saw some films on Mahatma Gandhi and also during the Tagore Centenary, we saw a film on Tagore. If we have to wait for hundred years to see the films of such great men, our country cannot go ahead. I would like to submit that the Ministry should take immediate care to make at least one film on the history of our National Independence and on certain great leaders like Subhash Chandra Bose, Mahatma Gandhi and others with their national objectives and show free of entertainment tax. In the All India Radio also, if there are certain programmes, a series of discussions, on the history of our national movement of our glorious past, I think, not only the young men of today but also the common people can be acquainted with the glorious pages of our history directly through the radio and films.

With these words, I conclude and I hope the Ministry will take care at least of deteriorating situation in West Bengal film industry and particularly, in my constituency. Otherwise, it will be terrible for me to face the people of my constituency.

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर (बेसिया): अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस मंचालय की अवस्था ऐसी है, जैसे वेदान्त में जीव और माया ! मंत्री लोग जीव हैं और अफसर लोग ऐसे हैं जैसे माया, यथार्थ

[श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर]

स्थिति की जानकारी इन माया रूनी अफसरो के कारण हो ही नहीं सकती। जिस मंत्रालय का सम्बन्ध प्रधान मंत्री से हो, जिस मंत्रालय में नवयुवक मंत्री धर्मवीर जी हो और नन्दिनी सत्पथी जी हो, उस के बाद भी इस मंत्रालय की अवस्था इतनी बुरी हो, अष्टाचार हो, इतनी गन्दगी हो, यह बड़े दुख की बात है। जन-जीवन को प्रभावित करने वाला यह मंत्रालय आकाशवाणी, इन्फर्मेशन डिपार्टमेंट, दूसरे विभाग, जिन से कि जन-जीवन दिन-प्रति-दिन प्रभावित हो रहा है, लोगों की शिक्षा हो रही है, जिस के जरिये जन-मानस की रचना हो रही है, ये सारी चीजें, जिस उद्देश्य को लेकर हम चलना चाहते हैं, उस की पूर्ति कभी नहीं होगी, आप भटकेगे, भटका दिये जायेंगे। शायद प्रधान मंत्री जो इस को देखने के लिये अन्य कामों से फुरसत ही नहीं मिलती है, नन्दिनी जी की स्थिति ऐसी है कि वह अफसरो से मिल कर ही समस्याओं की जानकारी करना चाहती है। नतीजा यह होता है कि जो यथार्थ स्थिति है, वह आप के सामने आ ही नहीं पाती। आप के स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट या दूसरे लोगों की क्या बठिनाइया है, वे आप को नहीं मिल पाते। आप के तमाम नौकरशाह नाथ, बड़े बड़े अप्पार लोग, ऐसे अफसर लग हैं जिन की नजरों में बाद बतलाऊंगा, इन के चलने आप का मंत्रालय बदनाम होगा और हमकी बदनामी हर जगह फैल रही है, यह नई बात नहीं है।

13 27 hrs

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

जहां इतना बड़ा प्रभावशाली यन्त्र है, जन-मानस को तैयार करने वाला यन्त्र, आप की सस्त्रुति, सम्पत्ति और जीवन को बनाने वाला यन्त्र, आपको प्राप्ति को सफल बनाने वाला

यन्त्र, उस मंत्रालय की स्थिति यह है कि 1968-69 में आपके बजट का केवल 0.5 प्रतिशत इस में खर्च हुआ था, जब कि इस साल 1971-72 में 0.6 प्रतिशत खर्च होने जा रहा है। आप ने समाजवाद का लक्ष्य रखा है, उस के लिये जन-जीवन का जगाना, बहुत सारी योजनाओं को लागू करने के लिये आप को जनता को तैयार करना है, जब इतनी कम रकम इस काम के लिये खर्च होगी, तो मेरा दृढ़ मत है कि जिस लक्ष्य को आप पूरा करना चाहते हैं, वह पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा।

इस समय मैं कुछ सवालों को ही लेना चाहता हूं—आप के आकाशवाणी, फिल्म-टेलीजन, प्रेस कांसिल, इत्यादि तक ही अपने आप को मरमूद रखेंगे। मैं सब से पहले आकाशवाणी को लेता हूँ—इस में तीन रिश्ते के अंग हैं वैसे तो हम में विभिन्न अंग हैं, लेकिन जैसे प्रशासकीय अंग है, उस के बाद ऐसे लोग हैं जो इन्फर्मेशन में हैं। इन के आलावा स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट लोग हैं। तो मिलसिना आपको यह है कि इन विभागों में प्रमोशन की जो गुंजायश है, इन विभागों में प्रवासन के तमाम अंगों का हाथ है लेकिन जो गीसल में है जो कि सारे प्रोग्राम को एग्जीक्यूट करने है, तमाम योजना बनाते हैं उनकी कटी भी कोई आवाज नहीं है। पहले जब प्रधान मंत्री ने इस विभाग को लिया था तो उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया था और कुछ सुधार भी किया था लेकिन शायद आज वे उन आश्वासनों को भूल गई हैं। इस बात के चलते आज जो स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट हैं वे नौकरशाही के नीचे कराह रहे हैं, उनकी कोई प्रेरणा नहीं मिल रही है, उनके जीवन को कोई चेतना नहीं मिल रही है जिससे कि वे अपनी प्रतिभा को कुछ जगह सके और जो काम उनकी करना चाहिए उसको मन लगा कर कर सकें। स्थिति यह है कि जो नौकरशाही लोग हैं वे प्रोग्राम बनाने के सिलसिले में उनकी बात तक नहीं

सुनते हैं। यदि हिन्दी का प्रोग्राम बनाना होता है तो तमिल नाडू के किसी आदमी से प्रोग्राम बनाने के लिए कह देते हैं और यदि तमिल का प्रोग्राम बनाना होता है तो बंगाल के किसी आदमी से कह देते हैं। इसके चलने उन प्रोग्राम्स के सही ढंग से संचालन, बनावट और प्रसारण—इन सारी बातों में गड़बड़ी होती है। इसके कारण आज यह आकाशवाणी का मन्त्रालय छष्टाचार और पक्षपात का अखाड़ा बना हुआ है। मैं उदाहरण देकर बताना चाहता हूँ कि किस प्रकार से यह विभाग बहुत ही बुरी स्थिति को पहुँच गया है इस विभाग में ऐसे लोग हैं जो कि 14 साल तक यहाँ रहते हैं और फिर उनकी बदली कलकत्ता कर दी गई लेकिन अभी पीछे दो महीने में पता नहीं कि मोहब्बत के चलने उनको फिर वापिस बुला लिया गया है मैं यहाँ पर नाम लेकर बताना मुनासिब नहीं समझता हूँ क्योंकि वे यहाँ पर अपने डिफेंस के लिए नहीं हैं लेकिन ऐसे लोग हैं, आप पता लगा सकते हैं, अपनी जानरारी में आ जायेगा। इसी तरह से देश के बाहर जो खेल होते हैं उनके कमेंट्री देने के लिए जो लोग भेजे जाते हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में भी डायरेक्टर और दूसरे ऊँचे अधिकारियों का पक्षपात-पूर्ण रवैया चलता है जिससे कि उचित लोगो को फलने फूलने का अवसर नहीं मिल पाता है बल्कि जो उनके कृपापात्र होते हैं उन्हीं को अवसर दे दिया जाता है।

इसी प्रकार से आप देखें कि बहालियों से और लीव रिजर्व में क्या स्थिति है? ऐसे ऐसे लोगों को बहाल कर दिया जाता है जिनको कि सही सही हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी का उच्चारण करना भी नहीं आता है। ये सारी चीजें चल रही हैं। उन लोगों के सामने दूसरा कोई उपाय नहीं है सिवाय इसके कि अधिकारियों के सामने दबकर रहे, उनकी पैरवी और उनकी चाकरी करें तथा उनके कृपापात्र बनें क्योंकि तभी उनकी मौका मिल सकता है अन्यथा नहीं मिल सकता

है। यही नहीं जो बड़े बड़े अधिकारी हैं वे धन कमाने की योजनाएँ बनाते हैं और कुछ ऐसे स्टाफ ग्रांटिस्ट हैं जिनको शागिर्द बनाते हैं और धन कमाते हैं।

जब सत्य नारायण बाबू इस विभाग के मंत्री थे तो मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस विभाग में एक संगीत और ड्रामा डिवीजन है जिसके सबसे भ्रष्ट जो आदमी हैं उनका नाम लिए बिना मैं नहीं रहूँगा—श्री गुप्ता—लेकिन उनको मुक्त कर दिया गया है उस विभाग से जो वहाँ पर स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट्स नौ-जवान लड़कियाँ हैं, जिनके साथ बदतमीजी हुई है उनको बड़ी राहत की साम मिलेगी। यह सबाल आपके सामने पेश है। उन्होंने तो कुछ कर दिया था लेकिन उसके बाद कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है। पता नहीं ये अधिकारी कितने प्रभावशाली हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री के सामने भी उनका प्रभाव बना हुआ है और वे नमाम कुर्कम कर रहे हैं।

इसी तरह में विविध भारती का मवाल है। बम्बई में उसका कार्यक्रम होता था लेकिन उसको दिल्ली में लाये, लावो रूपा खर्च हुआ और अब फिर दिल्ली से ले जा रहे हैं। वही बात है दिल्ली से दौलताबाद और दौलताबाद से दिल्ली। पता नहीं आपकी क्या नीति है? इस प्रकार में जो अनावश्यक रूप से पैसा बर्बाद किया जाता है उस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। इसी प्रकार से तमाम प्रश्न आपके सामने हैं। आकाशवाणी जो है वह भ्रष्टाचार का एक अखाड़ा बनी हुई है। इन बातों पर ध्यान दिया जाये और उसमें सुधार लाने की कोशिश की जाये। आप इस बात को भी समझिए कि जब तक आकाशवाणी की नौकर-शाहों से मुक्त नहीं किया जायेगा और जब तक इसकी नीतियों के निर्धारण में तमाम लोगों को बुलाकर, उनकी बातों को जानकर, उनकी आवनाओं को समझ कर, उनकी योजनाओं को

[श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर]

समझ कर कार्य नहीं किया जायेगा तब तक आपका काम चलने वाला नहीं है।

इसके साथ साथ एक बात सी. आई. एस. के विषय में बहना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ पर भी जहाँ तक प्रमोशन का सवाल है, जो लोग पहले से बहाल है जो कि योग्य और अनुभवी है उनको प्रमोशन नहीं दिया जाता है। इसी तरह से जैसा मैंने स्टार्टिंग प्वाइंट्स के सम्बन्ध में बताया कि उनको भी प्रमोशन नहीं मिलता है न वे सरकार के नियमित नौकर हैं, न उनको आवागमन की कोई सुविधाये हैं, न पेशन मिल सकती है—इन सारी सुविधाओं से वंचित रखकर के सरकार के सुहृदक बन चुके हैं। एक माने में वे कन्ट्रैक्ट पर हैं। जब चाहे उनका कन्ट्रैक्ट समाप्त कर सकते हैं। ऐसे भी आपको आर्टिस्ट लोग हैं जिनको अधिकारियों ने ब्लैकलिस्ट किया हुआ है उनके साथ तरह तरह की मनमानी की है, उनका रिकार्ड खराब किया है और उनको काम नहीं दिया जाता है। आज वे मारे मारे सड़को पर फिर रहे हैं। मैं नाम लेकर यहाँ पर बताना नहीं चाहता लेकिन आपको जाँच करके देखना चाहिए कि यह स्थिति है या नहीं।

अपने देश में काम करने वाले जो वर्किंग जर्नलिस्ट्स हैं उन हजारों लोगों ने अपना अभियान चलाया, अपनी नौकरियाँ गँवाई और फिर उन्होंने सफलता पाई एक प्रेस कौंसिल बनी। पहले प्रेस कौंसिल नपुंसक थी, उसको आपने महसूस किया और उसकी नपुंसकता दूर करने के लिए कानून में संशोधन किया और दूसरी कौंसिल बनाई लेकिन उसकी हालत भी आज वही है, आप किसी से पूछ लीजिए, जो वर्किंग जर्नलिस्ट्स हैं वे समझते हैं कि प्रेस कौंसिल बिल्कुल बेकार है' किसी काम की नहीं है क्योंकि वर्किंग जर्नलिस्ट्स को सुविधायें देने के सम्बन्ध

में, जो मोनोपोलिस्ट कंट्रोल है उसके सिलसिले में और छोटे पत्रों को सुविधायें देने के सिलसिले में और छोटे पत्रों को सुविधायें देने के सिलसिले में जो आपको उद्देश्य था वह उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं हुआ। पी. टी. आई. या दूसरी ऐजेंसीज को मोनोपली, एकाधिकार बना हुआ है। तमाम जीवन काम करने के बाद भी आज वे कराह रहे हैं, उनको अपनी कठिनाइयों को सुलझाने का कोई रास्ता नहीं मिल रहा है। इसलिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि जो आपने प्रेस कौंसिल में ऐसे अखबार वालों को, इंडियन फेडरेशन आफ वर्किंग जर्नलिस्ट्स को प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं दिया है जिनकी संख्या तीन हजार है, उस पर विचार करें। असल में यह प्रेस कौंसिल आफ इंडिया जो है वह प्रेस कौंसिल आप दिल्ली बनकर रह गई है। इसके खिलाफ तमाम जगह आवाज उठ रही है और असंतोष फैला हुआ है। इसको दूर करने के लिए आपको प्रेस कौंसिल में सुधार करना चाहिए और ऐसी कौंसिल बनानी चाहिए जिसमें तमाम अखबारों के अधिकांश जर्नलिस्ट्स को प्रतिनिधित्व मिले, तमाम भाषाओं को और तमाम राज्यों को प्रतिनिधित्व मिले। आज कानून में सुधार करना बहुत जरूरी है। इसके जरिए आप इस बात का भी सुधार कीजिए कि देश में जो मोनोपली है स्वाधिकार है उसके जरिए क्या कुकर्म किए जाते हैं और उसके जरिए किस प्रकार से विचारों को प्रभावित किया जाना है यह बात छिपी हुई नहीं है। इस बात को आपने देख लिया है और इसको भी आपको ध्यान में रखना चाहिए।

एक बात मैं आप बताना चाहता हूँ—, प्रेस रजिस्ट्रार के सम्बन्ध में कि बिहार के एक प्रगतिशील साप्ताहिक "जनशक्ति" को सरकारी लिस्ट में दर्ज कराने के लिए 1961 में दरखास्त दी गई थी लेकिन

10-11 सालों से आपके विभाग में उस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है जबकि बिहार सरकार ने अपनी एप्रूव्ड लिस्ट में उसको ले लिया है परन्तु आपकी सरकार कुछ नहीं कर रही।

जहां तक फिल्म डिवीज़न का सम्बन्ध है, लेकिन शताब्दि के समय में श्री ऋतुवक घटक ने एक फिल्म बनाई लेकिन उसको प्रदर्शित नहीं होने दिया गया। आप जानते हैं कि वे कितने योग्य फिल्म बनाने वाले हैं। यहाँ पर तो आपने उसको बन्द ही कर दिया है, बाहर भी नहीं ले जा सकते हैं, उसको बेच भी नहीं सकते हैं और न कोई पैसा कमा सकते हैं। उनकी सारी पूँजी ठप्प पड़ी है। इन सारी चीजों पर कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। माननीय सदस्य ने यहां पर फिल्म मेन्सर म गड़बड़ियों के बारे में ध्यानदिनाया है, मैं उससे सहमत हूं। वह घूस खोरी का एक अड़्डा बन गया है। और बड़े बड़े फिल्म प्रोड्यूसर्स उनको घूस देते हैं जिनका परिणाम यह होता है कि जो फिल्म्स सेसर होनी चाहिये उनको सेंसर नहीं किया जाता है और जिन फिल्मों से समाज में नई चेतना आती है, जाति धर्म की एकता का संचार होता है और नये जीवन तथा संस्कृति का संचार होता है, ऐसी फिल्मों को बढावा देने के बजाए सेंसर किया जाता है। यदि समाजवाद में आपका विश्वास है तो समाजवाद की नीतियों को स्पष्ट कीजिये और इस प्रकार वही जो गड़बड़ियां होती हैं उनको जांच करवाइये।

हमलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि नीकरशाही से आकाशवाणी को मुक्त कीजिये तथा पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों की एक समिति बनाइये जो इन तमाम भ्रष्टाचारों की जांच करे तथा स्टाफ् आर्टिस्टों को जो दिक्कतें हैं उनको दूर किया जाय जिससे वे प्रेरणा पूर्वक और उत्साह के साथ काम कर सकें। और अन्त में यह कहना

है कि वर्तमान प्रेस काउन्सिल ऐक्ट की जगह नया ऐक्ट पास कर के उसके जरिये नई प्रेस काउन्सिल बनाये जिसमें तमाम वकिला वर्ग-लिस्ट्स के रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव हों।

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL (Khed) : At the very outset, I would like to congratulate the hon Minister on the decision to set up the Newspaper Finance Corporation. A Bill for this purpose was introduced in the last Lok Sabha, but after the dissolution of the last Lok Sabha, the re-introduction of the Bill has become necessary, and I hope and trust that this Bill will be re-introduced during the current session.

In order to safeguard the freedom of expression and to make the small and medium newspapers viable to withstand the pressure of the monopolies, it is very necessary that the Newspaper Finance Corporation is set up at an early stage.

The hon. Minister has been trying her best to give a new look to this Ministry in order to make the Ministry more purposeful and useful. But the units are so big and the bureaucrats have made these units their empires with the result that she may find it difficult to streamline the Ministry. There is AIR, the Press Information Bureau, the office of the Registrar of Newspapers, the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity, the Song and Drama Division the Film Censor Board etc. These are the channels through which the people are made to know the policies and the activities of Government. I do not want to deal with all these units, but I would like to deal with two or three of them only, and mainly I would like to deal with press in which I am specially interested.

In this country, there is a growth of newspapers, and readership is increasing. As my hon. friend Shri Chandulal Chandrakar has pointed out, the readership not of the English newspapers but of the language newspapers is increasing day by day and year by year. That is what we find from the report of the registrar of newspapers. But this growth which is taken place is not a healthy growth. The monopolistic tendencies and restrictive trade practices have been on the increase and

[Shri Anant Rao Patil]

Government have not been able to curb these monopolistic tendencies. The main reason is that Government have not paid any attention to this aspect and have not made any attempt to implement the recommendations of the Press Commission. Many useful recommendations were made by the commission. The commission has said that there should be diffusion of ownership. But instead of diffusion, we are finding concentration of ownership in the press industry. The commission had recommended that there should be trust ownership or cooperative ownership. No attempts have been made so far to have trust ownership. We see that the big tycoons and big newspapers are trying to strangle the smaller and medium newspapers by their money, material and men. Let me give just one example. A big newspaper from Bombay— might be a Marathi newspaper or an English newspaper—is taking their morning edition over a distance of about 300 miles in a vehicle, spending Rs. 300 per day or Rs. 9000 on conveyance only per month. If these papers are taken to Poona, Sangli, Kolhapur and other mofussil centres in this way, is it possible for the small papers to survive and grow? Because these papers charge 12 or 15 P. and give 12 or 16 pages. This is not qualitative competition but quantitative competition which the small newspapers cannot stand. This is concentration, this is a monopolist and restrictive trade practice. What are Government doing about it?

Government say that this matter has been referred to the Company Affairs Ministry. Well and good. But how long is that Ministry going to take to come to a decision. The price-page schedule was declared invalid by the Supreme Court. During the last three years, no attempt has been made to curb the monopolistic tendencies. This is the only solution. The price-page schedule has to be reintroduced, even if an amendment of the Constitution is necessary for the purpose. There is no other go to curb monopolistic tendencies in this field.

This is not confined to newspapers. The big tycoons and press lords are playing havoc with the news agencies also. The other day I had put a question to the

Minister about the PTI subscription. She had no information. The PTI subscription rates are prohibitive for the small newspapers. They cannot pay Rs. 1200 or Rs. 1500 per month; if they fail to pay for month, notice of termination of service is immediately sent to them. But in the case of the *Indian Express*, the *A. B. Patrika* and so many other papers, sums as large as Rs. 10 lakhs are in arrears. But no notice has been served against them, because most of the directors of the PTI are these big press tycoons themselves.

I know when we criticise the newspapers or news agencies what publicity we will get. We know that we say will be blacked out. But who cares for it? We do not want that publicity. But I must say that the state of affairs in the news agencies is like this. We are not encouraging small language newspapers, we are not encouraging language news agencies. Lakhs and lakhs of rupees are paid to the PTI and UNI by AIR, Rs. 35 lakhs, Rs. 40 lakhs and so on. But the small news agencies in Indian languages are paid Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 50,000. In such circumstances, how can they grow? We can allow them to grow and we can build them up by helping them. AIR requires the PTI and UNI agencies for their reportage; for their regional news services, I think the language news agencies will be of much more use. And they can be had with less subscription. But Government are not doing anything; AIR is not doing anything.

Coming to newsprint, this is a basic raw material for the newspaper industry. But during the last 23 years of our independence, we have done nothing about the manufacture of newsprint, for 60 per cent of which we are still dependent on foreign supplies. Suppose a war were to break out; no newsprint will be available and the newspapers will have to cut their size and reduce their pages. There is only one newsprint mill in the country, NEPA. The quality of the paper is not good and the price is very high. We can have in this country many more newsprint mills, but attempts have not been made in this direction. As I have already said here, there are many sugar factories where bagasse is being wasted. From bagasse, we can manufacture newsprint. There are many proposals lying with the Ministry for producing newsprint

from bagasse. Even though this is a vital matter for the newspaper industry, we are still depending on foreign sources for our newsprint supply. How long are we going to take to establish our own full and regular indigenous source of supply? We have got the AIR, the newspapers and publications, but the newspapers are the only effective medium of communication available to the common man. We should do something concrete and effective immediately in this regard.

As regards advertisements, I compliment the DAVP for making extensive use of the small and medium newspapers after the recommendations of the Diwakar Committee. The Diwakar Committee had recommended a larger share of advertisements to the small and medium newspapers. So, there is a shift in the policy of the DAVP, but it is not sufficient. Formerly 58 per cent of the advertisements were being given to English newspapers and 42 to the language newspapers. Now the proportion has been reversed. The English papers are receiving 42 per cent and the language papers 58 per cent. But you will be surprised to know that out of the advertisements of Rs 50 crores given, only four per cent was given to the small and medium language papers. So, I would like to point out to the Minister that much yet remains to be done.

Every year advertisements to the tune of Rs. 5 crores are released by the public sector undertakings—85 per cent of it to the big newspapers and only 15 per cent to the small and language papers. I do not know why the advertisements of public sector undertakings like the Fertiliser Corporation of India, Indian Airlines, Air India, Indian Oil Corporation, Hindustan Steel etc., should not be routed through the DAVP to all the newspapers. Government should give a directive to the public sector undertakings that they should also fall in line and send their advertisements through the DAVP.

Do the students who appear for public examinations live only in metropolitan cities? Many young boys live in the rural areas as many colleges are coming up in the rural areas, and they read the language newspapers. And yet the Public Service Commission publishes its advertisements

only in the English papers and not in the language papers.

Shri Chandrakar gave one example. I will give another funny example. Advertisements regarding Nirodh are given in metropolitan English newspapers while you really need the publicity and propaganda about family planning in the rural areas, and advertisements about fertilisers, which are used in agricultural farms, are given in the English newspapers of Bombay, Delhi, Madras and Calcutta. The same is the case about H. M. T. as if the watches are not used by the sons and daughters of the agriculturists.

So, there should be a shift in the policy of releasing advertisements by the public sector undertakings.

Much has been said about the All India Radio, and I do not want to repeat those arguments. Broadcasting is a profession, and this profession should be managed by professionals and not bureaucrats. There are many shortcomings, drawbacks and loopholes in the functioning of the All India Radio. I do not want to go deep into it, but I would like to say something about television and the Song and Drama Division.

The Delhi unit of television has got to be expanded. I know there is difficulty about money, but the range and time of the television programme has to be extended. The present range is 60 k.m. The duration is only two hours, and it should be extended to four or six hours.

The Song and Drama Division has proved very useful as far as our border areas are concerned. We want to take our publicity and propaganda to that area, but the artistes and other employees in the Division are not being paid well. They have no service conditions or rules. I request the Minister to look into the matter.

The present shift away from the big papers and the big tycoons who are playing havoc in the newspaper industry should be maintained. I support the Demands of the Ministry.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN (Madras South) : This Ministry is important not only because it is with the hon. Prime Minister but also because it deals with all the important organs of democracy and mass communication media. Usually the Fourth Estate is universally acknowledged to be an essential pillar of democracy. The trouble is that we tend to assume that the Fourth Estate as its misleading name implies is in some sense an institution and protected accordingly. But it is not so. The modern newspaper is a big industry or a combination of industries. If we control any other industry, we should control this industry also. To repeat the words of the Press Commission, monopoly of thought is as bad as monopoly of wealth. We get the impression that the Government is soft towards the monopoly interests that control the newspaper industry. I may even go to the extent of saying that the Ministry is guilty of hiding the monopoly interest in newspapers.

Look at the Press in India in 1970 and the annual report of the Registrar of Newspapers. They give a new label called common ownership units. It is nothing but a euphemism for monopoly in newspaper. Why don't they call a spade a spade. They give a different name and it gives the feeling that this department is hiding the monopoly interests. I think a reorientation in the annual report is very essential.

My friend referred to the price page schedule. One way of curbing monopoly interests in newspaper is to bring in another measure in the nature of price page schedule. We know it was struck down by the Supreme Court. But this party was voted to the office on the promise given to the people that they would suitably amend the Constitution. I do not know the reaction of this Government to this kind of legislation and I think the hon. Prime Minister will explain it.

But there are other things which we can do within the four walls of the Constitution to curb monopoly developments in the newspaper industry. For example articles 269 of our Constitution says that a tax can be levied on newspaper advertisements. This tax can be levied and collected by the Central Government but it should be assigned

to the States. So far nothing seems to have been done. The Fifth Finance Commission has gone into the question and they say there is *prima facie* a reasonable source of revenue. But the Government is reluctant to do this. I put a question and the hon. Minister of State said that she has given some kind of a report to the Finance Ministry. We expected something would happen in the budget but nothing happened. I want to know why there is hesitation. Is it because that this tax if levied or collected would be assigned to the States? I want some clarification.

A lot of subsidy is given to the monopoly newspapers by the LIC. I know the names but do not want to mention them. Big, monopoly newspaper units are getting big subsidy from the LIC. I think an enquiry should be instituted to know how these big newspapers are using the funds of the LIC to become monopoly interests.

My friend also referred to PTI and UNI. There is a proposal that the PTI should be converted into a corporation of some or kind of a trusts. I do not think it would serve any purpose. Who owns the PTI? It is owned and managed by all the newspapers of India. But if you control ownership and change the ownership pattern the nature of the PTI would also change.

What is the function of the PTI or UNI? They collect and transmit news and general intelligence and they pass it on to newspapers. There the news editor who is remotely controlled by the monopoly newspaper owner can throw it in the dustbin. Unless we change the monopoly character of the newspaper there is no use in converting the PTI or UNI into a corporation. It would be diverting the attention of the people. I do not think it would serve any purpose.

14.00 hrs.

I think it is high time to go into all these questions. We should set up a second Press Commission. The hon. Minister Mr Gujral, when he was the Minister in charge of this subject, said on the floor of this House that the Government was having some kind of proposal to set up a second Press Commission. He even

said on August 28, 1969, wedding up the debate on the Press Council (Amendment) Bill, that "the proposed Commission would go into the problems of the press in its new dimension." This is a continuing government, and I would like to know their reaction. Are they going to do it? If so, when? I think the Minister give us the answer.

I share the sentiments of the speaker who preceded me, Mr. Patil, regarding the small and medium newspapers. They are the much-neglected sector. They say that 50 per cent of the advertisement revenue—DAVP—a lion's share—goes to the big ones. But how about the nationalised industries and the public corporations? They also support the big newspapers. In the report of the Registrar of Newspapers, they say that there are as many as 10 papers which claim 75 per cent or more of the advertisement revenue from Government channels. These papers are deriving 75 per cent of their revenue from Government sources.

There is no rationality regarding the advertisement given to language newspapers. The combined circulation of all the newspapers in Tamil and Malayalam is equivalent to the total circulation of all the newspapers published in Hindi, the so-called national language, which is being spoken in more than one State.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why so-called?

SIIRI MURASOLI MARAN : It is one of the national languages ; the so-called official language. The total circulation of the Hindi newspapers is equal to the combined circulation of all the Tamil and Malayalam newspapers. Tamil and Malayalam newspapers got 8.5 per cent of their total advertisements of this Government, whereas Hindi got 20.85 per cent.

Moreover, as I have said before, there is no rationality giving advertisements. take, for example, the space taken in the newspapers of various languages between April and December, 1970 regarding advertisement and visual publicity. Oriya language newspapers got away with Rs.

1,89,980 ; this amount was shared by five newspapers only ; whereas Marathi, which has 51 newspapers, could get only Rs. 1,79,000. Why so ? I do not accuse the hon. Minister as showing some favouritism to her own language newspapers ; if I say it, she may say that it was done by her predecessor. The point is, there is no rationality. I think there should be some rationality in apportioning the amount of advertisement money to all the language newspapers.

I now come to the film industry. The film industry is going to the wall. About Rs. 130 crores per year are being collected as box-office amount in the film industry. But out of every rupee collected at the gate, in the box-office, 54 paise go to the Government by way of tax, 27 paise go to exhibitor, four paise go to the distributor ; and so, the producer could get only 15 per cent of the gross intake to recoup the cost of production. To finance the cost of the film, there is no institutional financial arrangement. Any other industry can go to any bank and borrow the money or to any institution like the Industrial Corporation and so on and so forth. But here is an industry which collects Rs. 130 crores per year in the box-office, but there is no arrangement for institutional financing. What do they do ? They go to the money-lenders who charge 60 per cent interest. It is unbearable, because I am a film producer myself, and I know the difficulties. The maximum interest is paid in black amount, under the table. One malpractice begets another. And after all, just five per cent of the films could become hits in a year. The film industry is in trouble. We can say it is in the death-bed.

We have created a Film Finance Corporation. It is a misnomer to call it a Film Finance Corporation, because the total outstanding against the producers is Rs. 82.21 lakhs. I think its investment is Rs. 1 crore. The total outstanding is Rs. 82.21 lakhs. But they say, doubtful debt alone comes to Rs. 13 lakhs ! This is the way it is run. They say, they are financing films which can win awards in festivals, but at the box office, they flop. In 1970, 395 films were produced in India, out of which 241 were made in Madras, only 117 in Bombay and just 32 in Calcutta. We produce the majority of films,

[Shri Murasoli Maran]

but the Film Finance Corporation has no branch at Madras. I want to know why. No producer with self-respect will ever go to this corporation to get a loan. Instead of making a pilgrimage to this corporation, if he makes a pilgrimage to Banaras or Badri Nath, at least he can get the solace that his next birth will be useful. Here he wastes his energy, money and time. If you want to make the Film Finance Corporation a success and to help the film industry, you should finance commercial ventures and liberalise the rules and regulations.

Regarding the Film Council, so many hours of the time of this House have been wasted. So many ministers have been telling so many things, that the Film Council is coming next year and so on. But nothing has happened. At one time, a blue print was produced, according to which the Film Council would contain 29 members, a majority of whom will be Government nominees or agents. But so far nothing has been heard about it. But who is doing the job of the Film Council? Government has neglected the film industry. In Bombay, it is a shame to this ministry and to Parliament that the function of the Film Council is being done by Shiv Sena and Bal Thackeray. He says, do this and do that to the film industry; and it is being done, because we have not come out with a firm proposal about the Film Council. We want the Film Council to be a friend, philosopher and guide, not a police to prosecute the film industry. I want to know how soon it will be constituted.

I come to the irksome point of censorship. The Khosla Commission has already warned us. The Supreme Court has passed strictures in the case of Abbas, but nothing has been done. The Attorney General promised the Supreme Court that a new legislation would be enacted, but so far it has not been done. We can understand an Indian film being looked at from a different line as compared to a European film. But what is allowed in a Hindi film is not allowed in a Tamil film. What was allowed in a Tamil film released yesterday is not allowed in a Tamil film going to be released tomorrow. There is distinction made and when we ask for the reason, the officer says, the examination committee members feel so,

Who are the committee members? They are generally unemployed politicians or those who could pull wires in Delhi. Mostly they have no cultural or educational background. Some are supposed to have experience in social service, but many seem to be notorious for doing antisocial work. You should change the complexion of the committee, because they sit in judgment over films involving an investment of crores of rupees.

The regional officer is very powerful. He can get recommendations from the committee members. But he need not implement them. He is not far away from inducements. If you say, "You allowed it in that picture. Why not allow it in this picture?", he will say, "No comparison". He would not give it in writing. If he is in a good mood, he will be very kind. But if his wife had quarrelled with him in the morning before he came to the office, the poor producer is the victim!

The Tamilnadu Government produced a documentary about an all-party meeting held to discuss the delay caused by the Central Government in resolving the Cauvery waters dispute. It was held in the Secretariat in the Chief Minister's chamber. All the party leaders met and a documentary was made about it. But certain words were asked to be cut from the commentary. Really they discussed the delay caused by the Centre regarding the Cauvery water dispute. They were asked to delete it. Why? Why was it not allowed by the censors?

Again, a public meeting was held on a particular day all over Tamil nadu, in about 10,000 places, all party leaders participated in it, it was photographed and they made a documentary and news review out of it. It was not allowed. They objected to the words "delay caused by the Centre". This documentary or news review is not a fiction; it is a type of newspaper. Just like your wall newspaper it is a silver screen newspaper. It is a fact that there was an all party meeting and it is a fact that they discussed the delay caused by the Centre about Cauvery waters. Why should it be censored? After all, they did not cast any aspersion on a neighbouring State or the Centre. This is a serious problem which should be given the importance and attention it deserves.

The position of the documentary or news review in a free society which is federal in character has to be reviewed, I think these people are impervious to criticism and imperial in attitude. Perhaps we will have to go to Supreme Court to get justice and redressal of our grievance because these people are not allowing this sentence to come in the document even though it is a fact.

Here I want to ask the hon. Minister one question. How is it that a film was made caricaturing our Prime Minister? Recently a Tamil film was released in which a lady was made up like the Prime Minister, with bobbed hair and grey hair, looking very much like the Prime Minister and dressed like her and with her mannerisms. She was parodied and ridiculed in that film. Even though they have made fun of the policies of the Prime Minister the censors have allowed it. When the very person of the Prime Minister was the object of ridicule in the screen the censors kept quiet and perhaps they enjoyed it. But when a remark is made about the Centre in a film they suddenly come down heavily on that film. The other film which I mentioned was even exported to foreign countries for exhibition. I hope the government will look into how the censors allowed that film. Way could they not bring a new legislation about censorship so that the matter could be placed beyond all controversy?

श्री सुधाकर पांडे (चंदौली): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के अनुदनों की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

वास्तव में यह विभाग बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण और गरिमामय है और इस की वाणी देश की वाणी है। यदि हम देश को अभ्युदय और विकास की ओर ले जाना है, तो भविष्य में इस की उपलब्धि एक मुक्त विश्वविद्यालय, अंगन यूनिवर्सिटी के रूप में होनी चाहिए।

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में दो भाषायें हैं: एक तो भारतीय भाषायें हैं और दूसरी एक विदेशी भाषा है—अंग्रेजी। अंग्रेजी परकीया है और हिन्दी या और भारतीय भाषाएँ स्व किया

हैं। स्वकीया के साथ सामान्तः बहु प्रेम-व्यवहार नहीं किया जाता है, जो कि होना चाहिए। लेकिन लोक-जीवन में स्वकीया की ही महत्ता है। मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि परकीया को इस विभाग में जब अधिक महत्व न दिया जाये—यदि उस को देश की जनता की वाणी के रूप में प्रयुक्त करना है और देश की जनता की वाणी के रूप में उस का उपयोग होना है।

मैं पहले समाचारपत्रों की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। प्रायः यह चर्चा होनी है कि देश में एकाधिकारयुक्त पत्र बहुत अधिक हैं और उन पर नियंत्रण होना चाहिए। किन्तु हमारी सारी की सारी कार्यवाहियाँ ऐसी हैं कि उन पत्रों का एकाधिकार और उन की शक्ति बढ़ती जाती है और हम भारतीय भाषाओं के पत्रों, या मध्यम श्रेणी के पत्रों, या छोटे पत्रों का कुछ भी भला नहीं कर पाते हैं। वास्तव में वे छोटे और मध्यम श्रेणी के पत्र ही जन-जीवन को लोक-मंगल की दिशा की ओर संवेतित करते हैं और उस की जीवन की नई चेतना के प्रति उन्मुख करते हैं, जबकि ये बड़े बड़े पत्र कुंठा, ग्लानि, विद्रोह, खंडन-मंडन और साम्प्रदायिकता आदि ऐसे विभिन्न तत्वों का प्रसार करने में लगे रहते हैं, जो देश के लिए मंगल-मूलक नहीं हैं। (व्यवधान) मेरी तो गिड़ की दृष्टि नहीं है। मित्रों की दृष्टि है और गिड़ को केवल एक ही चीज दिखाई पड़ती है—नास्ति या नृगई। जैसे, मेरे मित्र ने अभी कहा कि आकाश-वाणी में उन के दल को कम समय मिलता है। मेरी तो शिकायत है कि हमारी पार्टी को जितना समय मिलना चाहिए, वह बिल्कुल नहीं मिलता है।

रेडियो को कला, साहित्य और संस्कृति की ओर जो ध्यान देना चाहिए, वह ध्यान वह नहीं दे पाता है। हमारे देश की जो प्रतिभाएँ हैं, जो जन-जीवन में बिखरी हुई उन के उन्नयन

[श्री सुधाकर पांडे]

की दिशा में रेडियो का कार्य बहुत सराहनीय नहीं रहा है। जो कलाकार और साहित्यकार समाज में, छोटे छोटे स्थानों में, व्याप्त हैं, आकाशवाणी उन को उठा नहीं पायी है।

जहां तक समाचारपत्रों का प्रश्न है, हमारी अपनी समाचार एजेंसी होनी चाहिए। मेरा कहना है कि सभी समाचार एजेंसियों को एक में किला देना चाहिए और यदि बहुत आवश्यक हो, तो उस के अंश कर देने चाहिए—एक देश के लिए काम काम करे और एक विदेशों के लिए काम करे। विदेशी समाचार एजेंसियों पर निर्भर रहने का परिणाम यह है कि वे विदेशों में हमारा जो रूप अभिव्यक्त करते हैं, वह हमारे अनुरूप नहीं है और वे उतना नहीं कर पाती हैं, जितना कि हम चाहते हैं। जो कुछ वे हमें देती हैं, वह उच्छिष्ट होता है। जो हमें चाहिए, वे नहीं देती हैं। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि इस कार्य को हम स्वयं करें, चाहे वह कितना ही व्यय-साध्य क्यों न हो। बंगला देश के सम्बन्ध में हम ने अनुभव किया है कि यदि विदेशी समाचार एजेंसियों ने वह काम बिया होता, जो आकाशवाणी ने किया, तो निश्चय ही हमारा बहुत भला हुआ होता। विदेशी समाचार एजेंसियों ने हमारा जो रूप चित्रित किया है, वह हमारे लिये श्रेयस्कर नहीं है। इस लिए विदेशों के लिए भी हमें एक समाचार एजेंसी बनानी चाहिए और इस में हिचकावा नहीं चाहिए।

जहां तक फिल्मों का सम्बन्ध है, आज उन में अमंगल-मूलक तत्वों का सृजन हो रहा है, ऐसे निकृष्ट कोटि के मनोरंजन का सृजन हो रहा है जो हमारी शक्ति को क्षीण करता है, जो हमें पतन की ओर ले जाता है, जो समाज के लिए मंगल का विधान नहीं करता

है। हमारे यहां वही चीज अच्छी मानी गई है, जो लोगों का मंगल करे। समाजवाद का दर्शन भी यही कहता है कि अधिक से अधिक लोगों का मंगल हो। किन्तु जो फिल्में मंगल नहीं करती हैं, हमारे देश में उन्हीं का प्रसार होता है और उन्हें सहायता भी मिलती है, जब की उनसे हमारा समाज नष्ट होता है। मैं चाहूंगा कि चाहे कितना ही कटु क्यों न बानना पड़े इस प्रवृत्ति पर रोक लगाई जाये, क्योंकि भुक्ति और स्वतंत्रता का मतलब स्वच्छंदता नहीं है। यदि हमारे कानून इस के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं तो नये कानून बनाने चाहिए और यदि आवश्यकता हो, तो संविधान में संशोधन करना चाहिए।

मंत्रालय के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन में विदेशों में हमारे प्रचार के सम्बन्ध में कहा गया है कि हम ने 'इंडिया टुडे' प्रकाशित और वितरित किया और हम नेपाल के सम्बन्ध में एक स्मारिका निकालने जा रहे हैं। श्री राज बहादुर नेपाल में हमारे राजदूत के पद से लौट आये हैं, लेकिन अभी तक वह स्मारिका प्रकाशित नहीं हुई है। और 'इंडिया टुडे' से तो ऐसा लगता है कि सारा संसार केवल अग्रजों पड़ा हुआ है। वह पत्रिका जर्मनी, फ्रांस, स्पेन और मारिस आदि देशों में बंटी होगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि विदेशों की हमारी प्रचार सामग्री विदेशों में ही, और वहां की भाषा में ही, प्रकाशित हो, न कि यहां अग्रजों भाषा में, जब कि यहां पर छपाई की व्यवस्था की स्थिति यह है कि चार चार वर्ष से हमारी पुस्तकें प्रेस में पड़ी हुई और उन का प्रकाशन नहीं हो पा रहा है। चाहे व्यय अधिक हो, लेकिन विदेशों में हमारे प्रचार और प्रसार की समुचित व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

जहां तक विज्ञापनों का सम्बन्ध है, मेरे मित्र ने कहा कि तामिल और तेलुगु को मिला कर जितने विज्ञापन मिले हैं, उस से अधिक हिन्दी

को मिले हैं। मेरा कहना है कि आबादों के आबाद पर विज्ञापनों का वितरण क्यों नहीं किया जाता है। इस में अग्रजी पत्र अपने आप समाप्त हो जायेंगे और तामिल तथा तेलुगू, मलयालम तथा कन्नड़, मराठी तथा बंगाली और हिन्दी तथा गुजराती पत्रों को पढ़ने वाले जितने लोग हैं, उस के अनुपात से सब क्षेत्रों के पत्रों को विज्ञापन मिल जायेंगे और इस समस्या का समाधान अपने आप हो जायेगा।

जो लोग इस प्रकार की बातें कहते हैं, वे भूल जाते हैं कि अगर मद्रास में बनाई गई फिल्में हिन्दी प्रदेश में चलें तो मद्रास के स्टुडियो बन्द हो जायेंगे। वे फिल्में बहुत अच्छी नहीं हैं। कला, साहित्य और संस्कृति उनमें लेश मात्र भी नहीं है। वे “चना जोर गर्म” की तरह का निकुष्ट मनोरंजन करती हैं। वहाँ पर जो अधिकांश फिल्में बनती हैं वे जीवन को उत्तेजना नहीं देती हैं, जीवन को लोक-मंगल की ओर ले जाने का काम नहीं करती हैं। वे किसी धार्मिक व्यक्ति को एक मिरजई पहने और हट लगाये विदूषक के रूप में चित्रित करती हैं। (व्यवधान) मैं किसी फिल्म की चर्चा नहीं कर रहा हूँ। अगर उन्होंने सौ फिल्मों में एक अच्छी बना भी दी, तो उन्होंने देश पर कोई बहुत बड़ा उपकार नहीं किया। यह उन का व्यवसाय है। अगर वे अच्छी फिल्म बनायेंगे, तो जनता उस को पसन्द करेगी और उन को आय होगी। मेरे मित्र को बहुत बट हो रहा है बोलने से। जब वह बोल रहे थे तो मैं उन को बाधा नहीं डाल रहा था। उच्चारण की शुद्धता की बात वह कर रहे थे लेकिन स्वयं कैसे उच्चारण कर रहे थे जब वह बोल रहे थे (...व्यवधान)... सभापति महोदय, (...व्यवधान)...

एक माननीय सदस्य : सभापति महोदय नहीं, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,।

श्री सुधाकर पांडे : आप मेरे गुरु नहीं हैं। आप को मैं बीस साल तक पढ़ा सकता हूँ। जो आसन पर बैठा हुआ है वह सभापति ही होता है।

मे यह कह रहा था कि प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिए वास्तव में उन लोगों को जो देश के मंगल के लिए फिल्म के क्षेत्र में चाहे कला के क्षेत्र में चाहे अन्य किसी क्षेत्र में काम कर रहे हैं। ऐसे लोगों को किसी तरह का प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिलना चाहिए जो केवल व्यवसाय की दृष्टि से कोई काम कर रहे हैं।

इसी प्रसंग में मैं एक तथ्य की ओर माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान और आकृष्ट करना चाहूँगा। इस देश में एक ग्रंथ है—रामचरित मानस। शंकराचार्य से ले कर गांधी जी के बीच में इतनी बड़ी ऐसी प्रभावशाली कृति का निर्माण नहीं हुआ और संसार के किसी देश में ऐसी कृति का निर्माण नहीं हुआ। उस के चार सौ वर्ष पूरे होने वाले हैं। सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय का यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि उस महत्त्व कृति की चतुर्शक्ति इतने उत्साह के साथ मनावे जो कि वास्तव में उस की महानता के अनुरूप हो क्यों कि जैसे गंगा की धारा से सब का कल्याण होता है उस कृति से सब का कल्याण हुआ है। मंत्री महोदय इस के लिए मोचें। क्यों कि और कृतियों के बारे में, विदेशी लोगों की शताब्दियों के बारे में जितना उत्साह यह मंत्रालय दिखाता है उतना देश के सर्जनहारों के बारे में, देश के निर्माताओं के बारे में, राजनीतिज्ञों के बारे में, नेताओं के बारे में यह मंत्रालय उतना उत्साह नहीं दिखाता।

अतः मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रत्येक मंत्रालय के साथ एक हमारा हिन्दी का सूचना अधिकारी होना चाहिए और इस के लिए मंत्रालय बचन-बद्ध है। किन्तु आज तक उस की पूर्ति नहीं हुई। स्थिति यह है कि

[श्री सुधाकर पाठे]

अंग्रेजी में समाचार साइक्लोस्टाइल कर दिया जाता है और एक दिन के बाद हिन्दी में भेजा जाता है। और उस हिन्दी अधिकारी की तन-स्वाह भी कम होती है। जैसा मैं ने पहले भी कहा था परकीया भाषा को इस मन्त्रालय द्वारा अधिक सम्मान मिलता है स्वकीया को कम। लेकिन अगर इस देश में समाजवाद की स्थापना करनी है तो जिम भाषा में हम ने वोट मागे थे उस भाषा और उस क्षेत्र की संस्कृति को लाने के लिए सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय को काम करना होगा अन्यथा वह सपने झूठे रह जायेंगे।

हम अपने मुक्त विश्व-विद्यालय के बारे में कार्य करने की तैयारी करें नहीं तो पिछड़ जायेंगे क्योंकि दस वर्षों में जितना ज्ञान बढ़ रहा है और वह पुर्ण ज्ञान का दूना हो रहा है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस मन्त्रालय की मांग का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव (कटिहार)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय की मांग पर अपने विचार रखते हुए निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय अपना जवाब देते वक्त कुछ विशेष जो प्रश्न मैं उठा रहा हूँ उन का जवाब देने की चेष्टा करें। भारत एक महान गणतान्त्रिक देश है। इस की आबादी 55 करोड़ से भी अधिक है। इस 55 करोड़ आबादी की जनता के सामने आकाशवाणी ही एक माध्यम है जिस के द्वारा देश में हर तरह की विकास की जो गति चलाई जा रही है उस की जानकारी उसे हो सके और आकाशवाणी इस कार्य में सक्षम भी है। लेकिन उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह भारत एक गणतान्त्रिक देश होने के नाते सरकार की अपनी एक घोषित नीति है कि हम हर क्षेत्र में मोनोपली को समाप्त करेंगे चाहे वह मोनोपली उद्योग धन्ये में हो चाहे वह मोनोपली

समाचारपत्र में हो, हम उस मोनोपली को बर्दाश्त नहीं करेंगे। यह सरकार की घोषित नीति है। लेकिन आश्चर्य और खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि सूचना प्रसारण विभाग में रेडियो के ऊपर सब से ज्यादा सरकार की मोनोपली आज आहिस्ते आहिस्ते स्थापित हो गई है। किसी भी गणतान्त्रिक देश के लिए यह शोभा की बात नहीं हो सकती है। अगर कोई टोटलिटैरियन टाइप की गवर्नमेंट होती और वहां पर इस प्रकार की बातें की जाती तो कुछ समय में आ सकता था। लेकिन यहां आकाशवाणी पर सत्ता-कूट पार्टी की एक प्रकार से इतनी मोनोपली हो गई है कि यत्र तत्र मंत्र सुनाई देता है कि आल इंडिया रेडियो नहीं आल इंदिरा रेडियो है और चुनाव के काल में हमें इस प्रकार की बातें दिखाई दी। मे डम सबंध में आप का ध्यान चन्दा कमिशन जो सरकार ने छिठाया था उस की रिपोर्ट की तरफ दिनाता चाहूंगा। उस के कुछ उद्धरण मैं आप के सामने पृष्ठ 170 के पैराग्राफ 654 से रखना चाहता हूँ,

'First, the political and administrative systems of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and East European countries are vastly different from those of India. Secondly radio and television in these countries are instruments of a monolithic State and for propagating an ideology and giving directional control to political, economic and social life. And thirdly the Chief Executive of the Organisation in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is currently the Chairman of the committee on Radio and Television of the Council of Ministers and occupies a high rank in the cabinet. All these three considerations are inapplicable in India''

इस प्रकार की सिफारिश चन्दा कमिशन ने भी की थी। चन्दा कमिशन ने भागे चल कर और भी इस प्रकार की बातें दुहराई है कि आल इंडिया रेडियो का एक कारपोरेशन बना दिया जाय और उस कारपोरेशन के माध्यम से 55 करोड़ जनता की आकाशवाणी सेवा किया करे। हम में से बहुत से सदस्य ऐसे हैं

जो बहुत पुराने में। वे जानते होंगे। कि 1950 में स्वर्गीय पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू जो अपने देश के प्रधान मंत्री थे उन्होंने भी इस बात की घोषणा की थी कि आल इंडिया रेडियो को एक कारपोरेशन में बदल दिया जाय।

मैं इतना कहते हुए आप से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आकाशवाणी के माध्यम से जो प्रचार किए जाते हैं उस में हिन्दी की घोर उपेक्षा की जा रही है। हिन्दी की उपेक्षा के कारण आज रेडियो के ऊपर कोई अगर सुनने के लिए बैठता है तो इस विशाल गणतान्त्रिक देश का नागरिक यह समझने में अस्मर्थ हो जाता है कि वह कहीं विदेश का रेडियो सुन रहा है? या अपने देश का? आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि आकाशवाणी में हिन्दी की 'की-कापी' तैयार होनी चाहिए और "की-कापी" तैयार कर के उस के माध्यम से समाचार प्रसारित किए जाने चाहिए। लेकिन दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आकाशवाणी में समाचार प्रसारण के लिए 'की-कापी' अंग्रेजी में तैयार की जाती है और फिर उस को हिन्दी में ट्रांसलेट किया जाता है। हिन्दी की इस घोर उपेक्षापूर्ण नीति के कारण आज 55 करोड़ जन-मानस के अंदर एक क्षोभ की लहर व्याप्त हो गई है। अतः मैं सूचना प्रसारण मंत्रालय से और मंत्री महोदय से यह चाहूंगा कि वास्तव में अगर आप हिन्दी के साथ न्यायोचित व्यवहार करना चाहते हैं तो वहाँ पर हिन्दी के एक ऐडीशनल डायरेक्टर, अतिरिक्त निदेशक की नियुक्ति की जाय और उसके अंदर डिप्टी डायरेक्टर और अन्य कर्मचारी वहाँ पर उस के लिए रखे जायें ताकि हिन्दी में सूचना का प्रसारण अच्छे ढंग से किया जा सके। इतना ही नहीं सूचना प्रसारण मंत्रालय के अंदर एक पत्र सूचना विभाग है जिस को हम पी.आइ.बी. कहते हैं। उस में भी हिन्दी की घोर उपेक्षा की जाती है। पत्र सूचना विभाग का मुख्य

काम यह होता है कि प्रधान मंत्री या वित्त मंत्री के जो लिखित वक्तव्य हैं उन को प्रसारित करें। यह विभाग हिन्दी में प्रकाशित न कर के अंग्रेजी में करता है। अंग्रेजी की काफी संवाददाताओं को पहले मिल जाती है और 6-7 घंटे के बाद हिन्दी की काफी उन को मिल पाती है, जिस के कारण न्यूज प्रसारण में उन को भारी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। कभी कभी तो वित्त मंत्री, प्रधान मंत्री और मुख्य मंत्रियों के वक्तव्य भी जो लिखित होते हैं, उन की प्रतियाँ अंग्रेजी में पहले तैयार की जाती हैं, जिस के कारण हिन्दी के सम्वाददाताओं को हिन्दी की प्रति के लिये 6-7 घंटे तक इन्तजार करना पड़ता है। इस लिये मैं चाहूंगा कि सूचना मंत्री इस पर विशेष ध्यान दें और इस गड़बड़ी को सुधारने की कोशिश करें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रैस रजिस्ट्रार की जो रिपोर्ट छपती है, वह भी वास्तव में अंग्रेजी में ही छपती है, हिन्दी की काफी 6-6 महीने के बाद मिलती है, पहला भाग तो 6 महीने बाद मिल जाता है, लेकिन दूसरा भाग तो मिल भी नहीं पाता है। प्रैस रजिस्ट्रार के यहाँ भी इस तरह की गड़बड़ी होती है।

प्रैस फोटोग्राफरों के साथ भी बहुत बड़ा जुलम होता है। वे भी अफसरशाही के चंगुल में फस जाते हैं। वे जब किसी मरकार की बीज का फोटो लेने लगते हैं या प्रधान मंत्री या किसी विदेशी अतिथि का फोटो लेने लगते हैं तो उस समय ये अफसर बीच में आकर उनके परमिट चेक करने लगते हैं, इसके कारण काफी कठिनाई होती है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सूचना मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में दिखलाया गया है कि मंत्रालय समाचार-पत्र वित्त निगम की स्थापना करने जा रहा है। यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है और जनतन्त्र के लिये, स्वस्थ एवं स्वतंत्र पत्रकारिता के लिये

[श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव]

आवश्यक है कि छोटे पत्रों, मध्यम दर्जे के पत्रों की कुछ आर्थिक सहायता दी जाय। लेकिन मुझे इस बात की आशंका है—जिस प्रकार से अभी कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने विज्ञापन देने के बारे में बतलाया है कि मन्त्रालय और इस मन्त्रालय के अधिकारी कुछ पत्रों के प्रति भेदभाव की नीति बरतते हैं, जो पत्र उनकी भावनाओं का प्रकटीकरण नहीं करते हैं, उन पत्रों को विज्ञापन नहीं देते हैं, इस बात को दृष्टि में रखते हुए हमको इस बात की आशंका है कि यह जो नियम स्थापित किया जा रहा है, इसमें भी इस प्रकार की गड़बड़ी न हो। निष्पक्ष भाव से उनको सहायता दी जानी चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अखबारी वागज, जिस को न्यूज प्रिन्ट कहते हैं, उसके वितरण में भी घाघली बरती जाती है। न्यूज प्रिन्ट वितरण के मामले में सरकार ने कोई नीति तय नहीं की है। इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि अखबारी वागज के वितरण के लिये भी एक बोर्ड बनाया जाय, जिसमें हाई कोर्ट के न्यायाधीशों को रखा जाय, समाचार उद्योग के लोग उसमें रहें और सरकार के प्रतिनिधि भी उसमें रहें। इस प्रकार से उस बोर्ड के द्वारा अखबारी वागज का बंटवारा किया जाना चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो प्रस परिषद आज कार्यरत है, उससे भी मेरा नम्र निवेदन है—अभी अभी बंगला देश के प्रश्न पर भारत भर के तमाम उर्दू अखबारों ने भारतीय भावना के प्रतिकूल अपना रुख का प्रकटीकरण किया, जिससे देश का 55 करोड़ जनमानस झुब्ब हो उठा। भारत सरकार भी इस हैरानी में पड़ गई इस लिये भारत सरकार के निर्देशन में 25-26 और 27 जून को विज्ञान भवन में उर्दू अखबारों के सम्पादकों का एक सम्मेलन किया गया। लेकिन उक्त सम्मेलन में भा पटना के संगम के

एडिटर और कलकत्ता के आजाद हिन्द के एडिटर ने जो विचार व्यक्त किये, वे वास्तव में जनतन्त्र के खिलाफ थे, जनतान्त्रिक मर्यादा के खिलाफ थे। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि ऐसे अखबार जो भारतीय भावनाओं के प्रतिकूल विचार प्रकट करते हैं उनके प्रति कार्यवाही की जाय।

आज प्रेंस ट्रस्ट ऑफ इण्डिया को कारपोरेशन बनाने की बात की जा रही है। जहाँ तक इसको कारपोरेशन बनाने की बात है, उसके विषय में मैं विशेष कुछ नहीं कहना चाहूंगा, लेकिन एक बात अवश्य कह देना चाहता हूँ कि प्रेंस ट्रस्ट ऑफ इण्डिया को कारपोरेशन बनाने की जो चाल है, यह वास्तव में उसके साथ अन्याय किया जा रहा है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि अगर वहाँ पर किसी प्रकार की गड़बड़ी है तो आडिटर जनरल के द्वारा उसकी जांच होनी चाहिये। कम्पनी अधिनियम के द्वारा उसकी जांच प्रक्रिया हो रही है वह कोई कम्पनी नहीं है न्यूज एजेंसी है, इससे अगर कोई गड़बड़ी है तो कमेंट्रीक एण्ड आडिटर जनरल के द्वारा उसकी जांच हो।

श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पैन्थली (टिहरी-गढ़वाल)
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ। यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि आज भी सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय पर व्यूरोक्रेसी हावी है। आवश्यकता इस बात की थी कि इस विभाग का कार्वेन्चालन किसी वरिष्ठ पत्रकार के द्वारा होता, जिस प्रकार से इन्जीनियरिंग का काम देखने वाले इन्जीनियर लोग हुमा करते हैं, उसी प्रकार इस विभाग का कार्य सञ्चालन करने वाले वे लोग होने चाहिये, जिन्हें उसकी जानकारी होती है।

महोदय, हमारे पास-मीडिया का सबसे बड़ा साधन ग्राल डाइरेक्टा रेडियो है, किन्तु यह

खेद का विषय है कि आल इण्डिया रेडियो में भी 40 प्रतिशत से अधिक स्थानों पर नीकर-शाहीन, व्यूरोक्रेट्स का कब्जा है, जब कि 2 प्रतिशत से अधिक व्यूरोक्रेट्स इसमें नहीं होने चाहिये थे, जिसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि आल इण्डिया रेडियो को दूसरी ऐजन्सीज के मुकाबले बहुत पीछे रहना पड़ता है। उदाहरण के लिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—आल इण्डिया रेडियो में एक सेंट्रल प्रोडक्शन यूनिट है, वह है ज़रूर, लेकिन उसका आस्तित्व न के बराबर है। उदाहरण के लिये बंगला देश की इतनी विषय विख्यात घटना हुई, लेकिन उस यूनिट ने आज तक नेशनल प्रोग्राम में भी उस को प्रस्तुत नहीं किया। जब कि बी. सी. सी. ने भी आधा घण्टे का प्रोग्राम बंगला देश पर प्रस्तुत किया है। यही नहीं, हमारे देश में जब भी साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुए यह यूनिट उस समय भी कोई फीचर प्रस्तुत करने में सफल नहीं रहा है। जब कि देश में भावात्मक एकता स्थापित करने के लिए इस तरह के फीचर की बहुत आवश्यकता थी। इसी तरह से ग्रीन रेवाल्यूशन की बात है। हिन्दुस्तान के ही नहीं, बल्कि विदेशी अखबारों ने भी उस पर अपने फीचर दिये, लेकिन हमारा सेंट्रल प्रोडक्शन यूनिट इस में असफल रहा।

मैं आप के माध्यम से यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में जब भी कोई विशिष्ट व्यक्ति आता है तो उनका भी न्यूज-इन्टरव्यू लेने में हमारा आल इण्डिया रेडियो असफल रहा है, जब कि दूसरे दैनिक अखबार इस काम में काफी आगे रहे हैं। इन सब बातों को देखते हुए मैं समझता हूँ कि आल इण्डिया रेडियो के प्रशासन में आमूलचूल परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है। मैं नन्दिनी सतपथी जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आल इण्डिया रेडियो के डायरेक्टर जनरल के पद पर ऐसे व्यक्ति को रखें जो उसमें नया जीवन ला सके। दुर्भाग्यवश आज भी उसमें उसी तरह के लोगों

का आधिपत्य है, जिन लोगों ने कभी भी उस पद की गरिमा को नहीं समझा है। यही नहीं, हमारे व्यूरोक्रेट्स जिस तरह से अन्य विभागों का संचालन करते हैं, उसी तरह से इस विभाग का भी संचालन करते रहे हैं।

पिछले 22-25 वर्षों में मैंने भी पत्रकारिता का कार्य किया है। मैं भी आकाशवाणी का संवाद-दाता रहा हूँ, इस लिये यह बात मैं अपने अनुभव के आधार पर कह रहा हूँ। उदाहरण के लिये मैं आप से कुछ समय पूर्व की बात निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—उस समय डायरेक्टर न्यूज सर्विसेज के पद पर जो सज्जन भामीन थे, एक बार उन्होंने मुझ से पूछा—

“Is Dehra Dun in Tehri--Garhwal ?”

मैं बड़े आश्चर्य से उनका चेहरा देखता रहा। मैंने कहा—“No, Sir, Dehra Dun and Tehri—Garhwal are two different districts”. जिन लोगों को इतना कम ज्ञान है, वे लोग इतने ऊँचे पद पर विराजमान हों, मैं समझता हूँ कि वे उस पद के उयुक्त नहीं हैं। प्रोग्राम स्टाफ कैंडर का आज भी डायरेक्टर जनरल के पद पर बहुत आधिपत्य रहता है। एक विशेष सकिल सा चना आ रहा है इसलिए उचित होगा कि इस पद पर किसी बाहर के अच्छे प्रशामक को लाया जाये ताकि समूचे आल इंडिया रेडियो में आमूलचूल परिवर्तन किया जाये। आजकल आल इंडिया रेडियो में श्री अशोक वाजपेयी हैं या दूसरे जो प्रबक्ता हैं जो कि न्यूज पढ़कर सुनाते हैं उनके माध्यम से ही इस संस्था को लोग जानते हैं, न कि डायरेक्टर जनरल या डायरेक्टर न्यूज सर्विसेज के माध्यम से। इसलिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि जो पत्रकार या दूसरे लोग उसमें काम करते हैं उनको उचित सम्मान दिया जावे, अच्छा वेतन दिया जाये। वहाँ पर आज दस दस साल से ऐसे न्यूज रीडर्स पड़े हुए हैं जिनको 425 रुपये से अधिक वेतन नहीं मिलता है, न कोई सम्मान मिलता है फिर

[श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पैन्ग्लूनी]

क्यों कोई व्यक्ति काम करने आयेगा ? दूसरे विभागों में हम देखते हैं कि छोटे से छोटे पदों पर भी अधिक वेतन पाने वाले लोग मौजूद हैं। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इसमें आमूलचूल परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है।

जहाँ तक अन्य श्रमजीवी पत्रकारों का सम्बन्ध है मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमने आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ी और जब अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ हम आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ रहे थे उस समय पत्रकार के नाते और स्वतंत्रता सभ्राम के सैनिक के नाते पक्ष के साथ हम अपना सिर ऊँचा करके चलते थे लेकिन आज पत्रकारिता का स्तर इतना गिर चुका है कि लज्जा से हमको अपना सिर झुताना पड़ता है। हमको बहुत कुछ जिम्मेदारी सूझा और प्रसारण मंत्रालय पर है और खाम तौर पर पी आई बी इसके लिए जिम्मेदार है क्योंकि पत्रकारिता के स्तर को कभी ऊँचे उठने नहीं दिया गया है। यलो प्रेस को जगाना प्रोत्साहन मिला है लेकिन छोटे पत्रों को जितना और जितने तरह से प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिए वह नहीं मिला है। प्राइम पेज सेट्रल टैबल जो बना था उसको चुनौती दी गई और सन् 1961 में उसको सुप्रीम कोर्ट द्वारा अवैध घोषित कर दिया गया। उस समय से लेकर अब तक उस कानून में कोई संशोधन नहीं किया गया। इसलिए नहीं किया गया क्योंकि फण्डामेंटल राइट्स की दोहाई दी गई। मैं समझता हूँ छोटे अखबारों को यदि बढ़ावा देना है, उनको आगे बढ़ाना है तो आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम कानून में संशोधन किया जाय। आज भी मोनोपली प्रेस का यहाँ पर आधिपत्य है।

माननीय सदस्यों में पी. टी. आई का जिज्ञास्य है। मेरा यह निवेदन करना अनुचित नहीं होगा कि पी. टी. आई में आज भी कोई

सम्पादक नहीं है। एक सज्जन जो मैनेजर के पद पर विराजमान है वे नान-मैट्रिक तो क्या शायद मिडिल पास भी नहीं है। पी. टी. आई को करोड़ों रुपये बिल्डिंग बनाने के लिए दिया गया है। उसे बहुत बड़ा बिगारा देकर हमारे डी ए बी पी. दफ्तर भी रखे गये हैं। इस तरह से व्यूरोक्रेट्स के माध्यम से वेस्टेड इन्टे-रेस्ट्स को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाता है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि स्वच्छ पत्रकारिता का उदय हमारे देश में हो।

मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जिला स्तर पर छोटे छोटे पत्रकार काम करते हैं। ऐसे भी श्रमजीवी पत्रकार हमारे देश में हैं जिनको दो दो तीन तीन रुपये से अधिक मासिक बड़े बड़े पत्रों से नहीं मिलता है जिनकी बराबरी रुपये की मासिक आमदनी होती है। ऐसे छोटे छोटे पत्रकारों को तभी प्रथम और सम्मान मिल सकता है जब कि उनके काम के अनुरूप उनकी आजीविका दी जाय। होता यह है कि हलवाई और पत्रों की सवाददाता बन जाते हैं। ये अपने रिजल्ट्स का आगे बढ़ाने के लिए ही पत्रकार बनते हैं। जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया आजादी की लड़ाई के दिनों में तिस प्रकार पत्रकारिता को एक बहुत ऊँचा व्यवसाय माना जाता था ठीक उसके विपरीत आज पत्रकारिता को बड़ी धृणा की दृष्टि में देखा जाता है। जिला स्तर पर तो कई जगह तीन पी बहुत मशहूर हैं—प्रेस, पुलिस, पोलिटिशियन—ये तीनों एक दूसरे के पूरक हो गए हैं जो कि वेस्टेड इन्टेरेस्ट्स को रेप्रेजेंट करते हैं और आम जनता का गला घोटो है। ब्लैक मैनिंग इस हद तक हो गई है कि कोई भी स्वामिनी व्यक्ति पत्रकार कहलाए जाने में भी लज्जा का अनुभव करता है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इन सब चीजों में आमूलचूल परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है।

अन्त में मैं विशेष कर नन्दिनी सत्यपी का ध्यान उन पत्रकारों की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ जो कि वर्षों से इस व्यवसाय में रहे हैं जिनकी ओर कभी भी शासन ने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है। विशेष कर श्रमजीवी पत्रकार जो कि मोनोपली प्रेस के अधीन रहने हैं। मैं आप से निवेदन करूँगा कि आप इस मिनिस्ट्री में आमूल खूल परिवर्तन करें। इस का प्रशासन व्यूरोक्रेटम के हाथ से निकाल कर जब तक आप पत्रकारिता में निष्ठा रखने वाले अनुभवी और योग्य व्यक्तियों के हाथ में नहीं देगे तब तक व्यवसाय आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है। बंगला देश का मसला हो, हमारी विदेश नीति हो या गृह नीति हो, दूसरे देशों में हम को देखने को मिलता है कि पाकिस्तान जैसे छोटे से देश ने घटिया स्तर के प्रचार के द्वारा अपने देश की छाप दूसरे देशों में बिठाई है, लेकिन हम उस मामले में भी मात खा रहे हैं। मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि हम अपने प्रचार के साधनों को विकसित करें, अच्छा बनाएं और वैज्ञानिक ढंग पर अपना प्रचार करें ताकि मालूम हो सके कि हमारे देश की इन्फर्मेसन और आडकास्टिंग मिनिस्ट्री कुशल और योग्य यक्तियों के हाथों में है।

SHRI C. C. DESAI (Sabarkantha): In the short time at my disposal, there are one or two things in the nature of witch-hunting in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to which I would like to refer on this occasion. One is the crude attempt by some people in the Government to threaten the liberty of the press by posing a threat to the Press Trust of India which I know from experience, and I am sure this experience will be borne out by anybody whom you consult, which has served the country well and which has earned a high reputation for integrity, independence, fearlessness, authenticity of news and unbiased reporting of news in the country. The other day, to be precise on October 7, 1970, less than a year ago, my

good and innocent friend—I use the word innocent advisedly—Shri Satyanarayan Sinha made a statement that Government was actively considering how to convert the Press Trust of India into a corporation. Fortunately nothing has happened as the Prime Minister would not countenance any such proposal which is posed as a threat to the freedom of the press. Also nothing has happened because both the Minister and the Minister of State concerned, whom I consider to be the villain of the piece, are no longer in the Ministry.

His proposal to convert the Press Trust of India into a corporation is supposed to have been based on a recommendation or a suggestion made by the Press Commission as long ago as 1954. Some Rip Van Winkle in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting woke up in 1970 to resuscitate this report made in 1954. They apparently did not have the time to go through the files; otherwise they would have seen that this report was examined in all its details in consultation with the Press Trust of India and finally abandoned and rejected. At what time the Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Shri Gopala Reddy, wrote to the Press Trust of India in the following words:

“I hope this will prove an end of controversies and discussions both in Parliament and outside and that you will now settle down to build up an expand the agency. Government are anxious that the PTI should grow in a big way, and you can rest assured that they would consider all requests for assistance in this direction most sympathetically.”

This was the letter written by Shri Gopala Reddy, the Minister, in 1963 to the Press Trust of India, and yet in 1970-71 the same proposal is revived and attempts are being made to tamper with the independence of the Press Trust of India.

Actually I have even gone through the Press Commission's recommendations. It was not a recommendation, and this has been born out by Mr. A. D. Mani who was a Member of the Commission. He wrote an article on the subject last year pointing out that this was merely a suggestion by the Press Commission and there was

[Shri C. C. Desai]

no recommendation at all. Yet Mr. Gujral said in one of his statements that this was a recommendation of the Press Commission in 1954. This is a misleading statement made by the hon. Minister. I suppose the object is not to improve the news agency or the news service but to interfere in the day to day administration of this particular agency and still more subject it to governmental control. There might have been some difference of opinion between the PTI and the Minister concerned but that is no reason why a national agency like this which has been in the charge of competent men and which has rendered useful service to this country should be subject to these changes or this threat of being converted into a corporation. Mr. Ramachandran, the General Manager of PTI is known, I am sure, to everyone in this House for his integrity and independence and very close association with all the political leaders of the country including Gandhiji, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel, Mohamad Ali Jinnah, Ali Brothers, Khan Brothers and all the people who have been in the forefront of the politics of this country. I did not know; just now the hon. friend on the other side said the General Manager was a non-matric. I do not know whether he is a matriculate or not but having known him I can say that he is much better than many graduates I have come across; he is a man of particularly bright character. It is obvious that this proposal to tamper with the PTI has arisen from some misconceived objective on the part of some Ministers or overzealous bureaucrats or some busybody.

But fortunately these antics have been quashed or kept in abeyance by the personality of the Prime Minister who like her father always believes in the Independence of the news agencies and in giving every encouragement to national agencies like the Press Trust of India.

From time to time the Agency has amended its articles of association in consultation with the Government and at the behest and with the approval, of the Government... (Interruption). From time to time the Agency has amended its articles of association. Recently, for no fault of the agency the Minister of State found fault with it or fell foul of it and was going

out of the way to interfere with the working of the Agency.

I have no doubt that the present Minister of State who is now in charge of the Ministry and who professes, I hope also possesses, democratic instincts will not suffer from the same prejudice and that she will view the activities and the work of the agency with understanding, and on merits.

An attempt has been made to throw mud at the PTI by saying that they have been guilty of misuse of funds given to them for the construction of a building, which we all know is in the Parliament Street. This contract was awarded by a committee of which Shri Uma Shankar Dixit was the Chairman—he is now a member of the Government, Minister of Works—and Shri A. K. Roy, the retired Comptroller and Auditor-General was a member. A procedure was laid down and moneys were paid from time to time according to work done on the certificate issued by the architect. Therefore there is no question that there has been any misuse of funds. Just now the hon. Members said that crores were being spent. The total grant or money made available by the Government was Rs. 55 lakhs and the total value of the building is something like Rs. 1.90 crores. This attempt at throwing mud at a national agency which has done well by the country is not good. I know from my experience as High Commissioner in Ceylon and then in Karachi that anything in the name of PTI was regarded and viewed with the highest esteem and a high degree of authenticity.

I hope the Government will consider this matter so that a national agency like the PTI is not subjected to these changes or threats, particularly the threat of conversion into a corporation, which would mean nothing but governmental control which will be undesirable in the case of a this character.

श्री वल्लभ प्रसाद सिंह (वाराणसी) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आप का आभारी हूँ कि आप ने मुझे सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय की मांगों पर बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया है। मैं इन समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

श्रीमन्, मैं श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी और श्रीमती नंदिनी सहाय का आभार इस बात के लिये प्रकट करता हूँ कि उन के कार्यकाल में जिस प्रकार से विभाग में लोकतांत्रिक ढंग से विभाग की उपयोगिता और कार्यक्षमता में बिरंतर वृद्धि हो रही है उस के लिये उनकी जितनी सगहना की जाय वह कम है। सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय का बही स्थान होता है जो कि शरीर में हृदय का होता है। जिस प्रकार से साहित्य समाज का दर्पण होता है उसी प्रकार से यह मंत्रालय सरकार का दर्पण होता है। श्रीमन्, उक्त मंत्रालय अपने विभिन्न निदेशालयों, विभागों और उच्च विभागों के माध्यम से सरकार की नीतियों को जगत् तक पहुंचाने का प्रयास करता है और साथ ही साथ जनता की ओर समाचार-पत्रों की प्रतितियां को सरकार तक पहुंचाता है।

इस मंत्रालय का आकाशवाणी विभाग सब में महत्वपूर्ण कार्य कर रहा है। उस के कार्य-क्षेत्र में तीव्रता के साथ वृद्धि हो रही है। अगर हम के सम्बन्ध में हमें कोई विचार फायदा करना है तो यह आवश्यक है कि हम न केवल उस के कार्य का अध्ययन करें बल्कि सूचना मंत्रालय द्वारा जो कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किये जाते हैं, 24 घंटे के कार्यक्रमों को सुनें, तभी विभाग के साथ न्यायपूर्वक निर्णय कर सकते हैं।

कुछ सदस्यों ने मंत्रालय पर यह आरोप लगाया है कि वह सत्तारूढ़ दल के साथ पक्षपात का व्यवहार करता है। श्रीमन्, यह बात बिल्कुल भ्रामक और निराधार है और वास्तविकता से बिल्कुल परे है। वास्तविकता यह है कि सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय द्वारा देश के सभी महत्वपूर्ण समाचारों का प्रसारण होता है और साथ ही साथ इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाता है कि उस में इस तरह का कोई

समाचार, विज्ञापन या प्रसारण न हो जिस से कि देश के अन्दर किसी प्रकार की उत्तेजना उत्पन्न हो, या सामप्रदायिक तनाव की स्थिति पैदा हो। साथ ही साथ देश के अन्दर जो भावनात्मक एकता और अखंडता है उस को भी किसी प्रकार का खतरा उत्पन्न न हो।

चुनाव के समय में विभाग द्वारा जितने शब्द सत्तारूढ़ दल को दिये गये उसके दुगुने विरोधी दलों को दिये गये। जितना समय सत्तारूढ़ दल को मिला है विरोधी दलों को उस का लगभग तिगुना मिला है घोषणा पत्र के सम्बन्ध में विरोधी दलों को अधिक शब्द और समय दिया गया है। विरोधी दलों के नेताओं के द्वारा प्रधान मंत्री के ऊपर बटोरतम शब्दों का प्रयोग करने के बावजूद भी प्रसारण मंत्रालय ने उन बातों को कहने और बताने में हिचक नहीं की है।

साथ ही साथ स्पीट लाइट कार्यक्रम द्वारा जनता को विभिन्न विभागों में भी अवगत कराया जाता है। वास्तविकता यह है कि जनता ने कांग्रेस को जितना विश्वास दिया है उस के अनुमान में कांग्रेस दल को उतना स्थान विज्ञापन में प्राप्त नहीं होता। इतने पर भी यदि विभाग के ऊपर पक्षपात का आरोप लगाया जाय तो मैं यह सकता हूँ कि "हम प्यार भी करते हैं तो हो जाने हैं बदनाम, वह बरल भी करते हैं तो चर्चा नहीं होती।"

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय का फिल्म विभाग भी आवश्यकता के अनुसार उत्तरदायित्वपूर्ण कार्य का भार वहन कर रहा है। विभाग अनेक उप-विभागों के माध्यम से कार्य करता है। वृत्त चित्र और समाचार चित्रों का निर्माण राष्ट्र के निर्माण को दृष्टि में रखते हुए किया जाता है। भावनात्मक एकता, सीमाओं की सुरक्षा और योजनाओं के प्रचार और प्रसार तथा साथ ही साथ देश का नैतिक और चारित्रिक दृष्टान्त किस प्रकार हो, इस पर ध्यान

[श्री रुद्र प्रताप सिंह]

देकर ये चित्र बनाये जाते हैं। इसके साथ ही फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड के पुनर्गठन की बात कही गई है, यह अत्यंत प्रशंसनीय है। फिल्म समारोह, राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार और विदेशों में फिल्म समारोहों के द्वारा जो रोचक और आकर्षक कार्यक्रम प्रस्तुत किये जाते हैं, वह अत्यंत प्रशंसनीय है। जैसा कि सरकार का विचार है, फिल्म परिषद् की स्थापना एक अत्यन्त उपयोगी तथा महत्वपूर्ण कार्य होगा। फिल्म वित्त निगम की आर्थिक शक्ति को और अधिक सुदृढ़ करना आवश्यक होगा।

15 hrs.

श्रीमन्, फिल्मों में अश्लीलता की परिभाषा जटिल हो गई है। भारतीय फिल्मों में चुंबन, आलिंगन, नग्न प्रदर्शन उचित है अथवा अनुचित इस पर निर्णय लेते हुए खजुराहो के मंदिर सस्कृत की शृंगार रस की कविताएँ, हिन्दी की रीतिवाली कविताएँ तथा साथ ही साथ मार्केट में आने वाला साहित्य और पोस्टर के रूप में आने वाले नग्न चित्र और विदेशों से जो चित्र आयात किये जाते हैं उन पर भी दुर्घट रक्खनी होगी। इसके लिए केवल सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय को ही दोषी ठहराना उचित बात नहीं है। हमें इसके लिए एक स्पष्ट नीति बनानी होगी कि हम जिन बातों को समझते हैं कि वह जनता के मस्तिष्क पर अनुचित प्रभाव डालती हैं उनके साहित्य को चाहे वह किसी भी रूप में हो जनता में प्रचारित होने से रोकने के लिए हमें एक नीति बनानी होगी चाहे जिस क्षेत्र में यह चीज होती हो। इसके लिए मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता था कि एक कमेटी का गठन किया जाए जो इस बात पर अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करे कि इस विषय पर क्या करना देश के हित में होगा।

श्रीमन्, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के साथ साथ समाचार विभाग का भी कार्य

अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। वह सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों की नीतियों और कार्यक्रमों के सम्बन्ध में जनता को अवगत कराता है और साथ ही साथ जनता की प्रतिक्रियाओं को सरकार तक पहुँचाने का कार्य करता है। 'दीवार' अखबार को चलाने का अच्छा प्रयोग किया गया है, यह सराहनीय और प्रशंसनीय कार्य है।

यह प्रश्न की बात है कि यह मंत्रालय समाचार पत्रों की स्वतंत्रता की रक्षा करना चाहता है। परन्तु इस विषय में हम निवेदन करना चाहते हैं कि यह स्वतंत्रता इस हद तक नहीं होनी चाहिए जो कि देश को गुमराह करने वाली हो। यह दुर्भाग्य है कि देश के हमारे बहुत सारे समाचार पत्र देश के कुछ चन्द पूँजीपतियों के हाथ में हैं और ये लोग समाचार पत्रों के माध्यम से देश की करोड़ों जनता को गुमराह करने का काम कर रहे हैं। इसके विषय में हम गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करना होगा क्योंकि समाचार पत्रों को देश की करोड़ों निधन तथा शोषित जनता के स्वर में बोलना चाहिए तभी प्रजातन्त्र के मूल्यों को सही स्थापना देश के अन्दर हो सकेगी।

श्रीमन्, मंत्रालय के विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार विभाग, प्रकाशन विभाग, गवेषणा और सदर्भ विभाग, फोटो विभाग, गीत और नाटक विभाग, क्षेत्रीय प्रचार विभाग भिन्न-भिन्न क्षेत्रों में बहुत ही लगन के साथ अपने उत्तरदायित्वों का निर्वहन करते हुए अच्छे ढंग से कार्य कर रहे हैं। साथ ही साथ क्षेत्रीय और सीमा प्रचार के सम्बन्ध में मैं सुझाव देना चाहता था कि जो अधिकार सीमा प्रचार के लिए भेजे जायें उनको स्थानीय भाषा, बोली का ज्ञान होना आवश्यक है और जिस प्रकार से वहाँ पर प्रचार का कार्य किया जाता है वह वहाँ की लोक भाषा में हो, तभी उसका लाभ वहाँ की जनता की मिल सकेगा।

श्रीमान्, भारत की जनता का स्वभाव अत्यन्त सरल और सहज है। उसको अपने कर्तव्यों का और अधिकारों का ज्ञान परमावश्यक है क्योंकि तभी हम अपने लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त कर सकेंगे। किन्तु खेद का विषय है कि अब भी देश के अन्दर नीकरशाही और समाज के द्वारा उसका घोषण हो रहा है। इस सम्बन्ध में मंत्रालय को उसे जाग्रत करना होगा। साथ ही साथ राष्ट्रीय भावनात्मक एकता में बाधक जातिवाद, सम्प्रदायवाद, भाषावाद, प्रान्तवाद की भावना को निर्मूल करना होगा।

श्रीमान् चूंकि समय अधिक नहीं है और माननीय सदन के कई सदस्य बोलने के इच्छुक हैं, इसलिए मैं कम समय में अपनी बात को समाप्त कर देना चाहता हूँ। मैं अपनी बात को सिर्फ यही कहकर समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ कि हममें दो रायें नहीं हो सकती कि सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय सरकार की नीतियों को जनता तक और जनता और समाचार पत्रों की प्रतिक्रिया को सरकार तक पहुंचाने के साथ ही राष्ट्र के उच्चतम कार्यक्रम का आयोजन करने में पूर्ण रूप से सफल है। यह भिन्न बात है कि हम उसे सज्जित दृष्टि से देखें। इसके बारे में मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि अगर माननीय सदन के विरोधी दलों के माननीय नेता और सदन गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करने हुए निष्पक्षतापूर्वक अपने विचारों को मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में व्यक्त करते तो हम इस बात को गर्व के साथ कह सकते हैं कि जितने भी मंत्रालय हैं, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय उनमें सबसे अग्रगण्य कार्य कर रहा है। यह अलग बात है कि उसको ठीक तरह से समझने की कोशिश न करें। प्राक्खिर में मैं इन शब्दों के साथ अपने भाषण को समाप्त करता हूँ :

नगर में ढल के उभरते हैं दिल के अफसाने,
यह बात और है दुनिया नजर न पहचाने।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय की अनुदानों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, rising to speak on the demands of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting I cannot help avoid the feeling that there is something basically wrong and lackadaisical about this Ministry which need immediate correction. With all respect for the Ministry, I should like to submit that the affairs of this Ministry seems to be nobody's business. With the Prime Minister more than busy with the affairs of the nation and the Minister of State busy dating with petty politicking in the State, this Ministry has been left almost like an orphan as a result of which it has lost much of its cultural elan, much of its cultural personality and vision.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : It has much facial value.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : But we want something much more.

As a result of this, this Ministry is now bogged down to bureaucratic mediocrity. I would say in all humility that those who are in charge of this Ministry should see to it that the Ministry is extricated from the stranglehold of bureaucracy to which it has bogged down and develops a vision and dynamism which we expect from a Ministry of this description.

The time at my disposal being very short, I would like to confine my remarks only to the activities of the All India Radio. The House has rightly insisted against the monopoly of the press, not because of the quantum of capital that is interlocked in this sector but because of the stranglehold which it exercises on this mass media by holding the public opinion to ransom. If that is true the fact should not be forgotten that in the process we have created a far bigger monopoly called the All India Radio, as far as the dissemination of news and views are concerned. We should not forget the fact that this All India Radio, so far as its news policy is concerned, lacks the determination of proper news value. What it is interested in, is, projecting individual

[Shri Surendra Mohanty]

images and giving a certain slant to the official attitude and blacking out opposition views. It lacks vivacity and that freshness with which we associate the BBC news broadcasts. The Chanda Committee Report on Radio and Television had even mentioned instances how news items of great national importance, including even the death of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, had been blacked out from the All India news bulletins. Therefore, Sir, in all humility I will urge on those who are in charge of this Ministry that they must indicate proper guideline for the news values and should see that these news reports of the All India Radio are not stale, partisan and do not give an exaggerated slant on official attitudes and views—even the four programmes of small Ministers—and they do not create a situation where only the goebbels flourish!

Now, I come to the Song and Drama Division. What pains me there is much that is pop and rubbish. I am not opposed to the pop culture. After all the affluent society that we are all busy in building up must generate youth culture, pop culture which our mass media has to purvey. But in doing so Sir, a proper balance has to be struck between what is our national genius, cultural tradition and pop and modish frivolity or innovation. There is a news listeners reaction cell attached to the stations of All India Radio but I must say with great deal of disappointment that these listeners reaction cells are not functioning properly as a result of which this Division is purveying all that is blase and cheap and which so many other speakers have said contrary to our cultural traditions.

There is a programme called Yuv Vani. This is supposed to cater to the needs of our youth population. As I have said earlier I am one of those who want to encourage this kind of our new youth culture but I am sorry to say that those who are in charge of this Yuv Vani programme are neither acquainted with the problems of the youth nor its emotional and intellectual crisis. In the process what is being petered out in this programme is all nonsense which should better be avoided.

Sir, I should not be considered a con-

servative if I am opposed to the spread of television. I am quite aware of the fact that this is one of the new fangled toys of an affluent society and the Minister may as well say that even countries in Africa are going in for television and why should not we? Sir, there should be vision before television. You have got Rs. Rs. 100 crores programme for expanding television in this country—I would ask in all seriousness to the Prime Minister—what we need more: a steel plant or television? What we need more in a country like India where 23% of our population still go without traditional broadcasting coverage Television or radio? What right have we got to provide television facilities to a few cities only? This Government which is more interested in providing circuses than solutions obviously lays great store by providing television, this kind of toys which project to our hearts and homes certain cultural motifs, patterns, norms and attitudes which are not wholesome. The way in which this mass media has been utilised in elections, I must say, that the time has to come to put a stop to the television programme unless you want to project in our homes and hearths certain political stances, attitudes and views of certain personalities.

As I said earlier, I think, it must touch the conscience of the Minister of State because she comes from the State of Orissa that while India has progressed from private broadcasting to television, while the fashion has moved from pig tails, to pony tails the Cuttack Radio Station still languishes at its 20 KV Transmitter stage. I would like to know from the Ministry what moral right they have whereas the State like Orissa goes without even a 100 KV Transmitter, a full-fledged radio station, they go on spreading television to places like Poona or Kanpur or Lucknow and even duplicating Television Centres in States like Maharashtra and U. P. This kind of Cinderella treatment that has been meted out to certain States like Orissa generates divisive forces and, I would say, these divisive forces are generated only in such Departments and such Ministries. The Government should take care of it.

Not only that. There is a programme called the regional language teaching programme in the All India Radio. I can

assure the hon. Minister that nobody is interested in this regional language teaching programme and, judging from the listeners' reaction, I find that the programme is not very popular. Yet, I would like to ask : Is Oriya not a language which has been enumerated in the Constitution ? Why should it be omitted from the regional language teaching programme ? I wish the hon. Minister satisfies the House in this regard.

Finally, I come to my last point and I beseech you not to interrupt me, Sir, and I will finish in just two minutes. The All India Radio has been reduced to the status of hand-maid at the beck and call of the ruling party in power and propagation of its policy and attitude is given an undue importance. Under the circumstances, I am constrained to feel that the time has come now to convert the All India Radio into a Corporation.

On 15th March, 1948, this is what Pandit Nehru had said in the Constituent Assembly—quote :

"My own view of the set-up for broadcasting is that we should approximate as far as possible to the British model, the B.B.C. That is to say, if we had a semi-autonomous Corporation, under the Government of course with the policy controlled by the Government, otherwise being not conducted as a Government Department but as a semi-autonomous Corporation."

I do not know how the present Prime Minister will take it what was a mandate given to the nation by the late Prime Minister Nehru.

Mr. Nehru had further exhorted :

"I think we should aim at that even though we may have many difficulties."

Even the UNESCO has all along advised that a public corporation is more efficient, more flexible and encourages more talent and creative urge.

Lastly, I would like to know, if my memory does not fail me, the then Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Shri

Satya Narayan Sinha, had given a promise on the floor of this House that the Government will seriously consider the proposal of converting the AIR to a corporation. He said so in 1969 in reply to the discussion on the demands of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting that the Government will consider this recommendation for converting it into a Corporation and it is high time that the Government makes up its mind to convert the All India Radio into a public Corporation. Otherwise, it is going to generate Goebbels and much that is trite and trifle in our culture life.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Although I feel that our Government had committed a Himalayan blunder on the issue of Bangla Desh and is still continuing to do so, I am full of praise at least for one aspect in the broadcasts made from the Calcutta radio on the Bangla Desh issue. I use the word consciously that they have done a wonderful job and is still doing so. The people in the eastern region and the Bangla Desh refugees—I have had an occasion to go inside the Bangla Desh after the revolution started there—I have found the people there say that they are eagerly listening to the broadcasts from the Calcutta radio. They do not hear even the Pakistan Radio. For both inspiration and for correct information they tune to Calcutta radio which is doing a real service to the people of Bangla Desh and I hope the services of those employees in the Calcutta radio will be appreciated by the Government.

I have one suggestion to make to the Government, that some of the broadcasts that are being beamed by the Calcutta radio should be incorporated in English broadcasts and more particularly in the Urdu broadcasts. In various parts of our country, there are still a lot of misunderstanding about the character of the revolution in Bangla Desh and a lot of criticism of Sheikh Mujibur Rehman has been voiced that he is anti-Islamic and he is doing disservice to the biggest Muslim country and so on and so forth. It is our fault that proper information has not been given to these people who still harbour some misunderstanding about the secular character, about the democratic character and about the revolutionary character of the revolution in Bangla Desh. Therefore, I would urge the

[Shri Samar Guha]

Minister of Information and Broadcasting who is the Prime Minister herself that at least it is absolutely necessary because some remarks have been heard from different parts of the country about the nature of the Bangla Desh revolution, about Sheikh Mujibur Rehman and his role and these people have to be educated very quickly, particularly through Urdu radio and also, if possible, through English broadcasts. As I have already said, some of the broadcasts that are being made by the Calcutta radio should be incorporated in English and Urdu broadcasts.

In reply to one of my questions, the Government has informed me that they have brought out a number of publications on Bangla Desh. I want to know from the Government, as it is not clear, as to what are those publications and whether those publications have been brought out particularly for the Middle eastern countries. Our Embassies are there and they can circulate the booklets and publications and even documentaries can be shown. If this was done, there would be no necessity of sending so many Ministers on missions to various world capitals to convince the people there. If that was not done, it should be done quickly and the mass media should also be utilised there. I also want that the Bengali broadcasts should be translated in Urdu, English and Hindi and other language broadcasts.

Then, in the international press, not only in the English press but in the press in the Indian and in the East European countries, they give wide publicity to Bangla Desh although the opinion of the Government does not always reflect the opinion of the people and I should say that in some cases they have given more information than here and these commentaries, I would say, should be culled out and a summary of that should be broadcast bi-weekly over all the stations in India. That will create an impression in the country and outside among the people of Bangla Desh as to what the international opinion is about the genocide which is being committed in Bangla Desh by Yahya Khan.

I have got one suggestion to make to the Government. Our Government is giving expression to their lofty hopes of sending back these people to their homeland. But keeping them inside this country for 6 months means, there may be a serious mutilation in their psychology before they go back to their homeland. It is necessary that their spirit for the Bangla Desh, that sense of patriotism of theirs, should be kept alive.

Therefore, I would suggest that in every refugee camp—whether it be in West Bengal or Meghalaya or Assam or Tripura or any other place, —they should set up a field publicity unit in each such camp to cater them with all the patriotic songs. These people are living in very horrible conditions day in and day out. They are living idle throughout. It is really a very horrible condition. Some sort of entertainment should be there. We should try to keep their Bangla Desh spirit alive. Our publicity unit should do some job there. This is my suggestion to the Government.

There is one other matter to which I wish to draw the attention of the Prime Minister. Just 20 days back I wrote an article in her paper the *National Herald* about the serious situation developing. I have particularly dealt with in that Article about the communal strategy of Yahya Khan. I wish that our Mass media should concentrate its attention immediately in the Eastern Region. Tension is developing there. Some Foreign press are giving out certain facts about the atrocities committed on Hindus and others. What I would suggest is that we should engage this mass media, without delay even for a day to counter this whole conspiracy because this is the last battle of Yahya Khan and he is trying to adopt this strategy of working up communal passions and creating communal tensions, not only in Bangla Desh, but in the eastern region.

This mass media should undertake a concerted programme to undo the mischief and to educate the minds of the people about our secular character, about our democratic character and also about the conspiracy of the communal infiltrators into the country and also what it will mean. It is necessary that we should do this.

There is one thing more which I want to know from the Government. About two years ago an Advisory Committee for Calcutta Radio was set up. Not a single meeting of that Committee has been held. Although I had the pleasure to be one of the Members of that Committee, unfortunately, I had not an occasion to say a single word to them because not a single meeting of that Committee was held.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, this is my last point. We learn, it is Government's intention, to convert the Samachar Bharati into a Trust. A person like Mr. Jaya Prakash Narain is at present its Chairman. Government wants to convert it into a Trust; I have nothing to say on that. But, what I want to say is only this : "Don't induct your committed men in the Committee of that Trust to influence free journalism." Thank you.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jalor) : It is a matter of great pleasure that the hon. Prime Minister is present in the House today, since she had been particularly associated some years back with this Ministry as the head of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Today, we have a Minister of State in Shrimati Nandini Satpathy who is a very dynamic personality. I am sure, therefore, that some of the improvements that we have been agitating for all these years will be made.

Today is a very important day for the film industry. I would like to confine myself to the film industry, the film industry being a very vital link with the Information and Broadcasting Ministry. Today, the film industry is celebrating its platinum jubilee. It was exactly 75 years ago on the 1st July 1896 that the first cinema film was exhibited in Bombay at the Watson Hotel by the Lumiere Brothers. This occasion is being celebrated all over the country. It is unfortunate that because the debate on the Demands for Grants of this Ministry is taking place today in this House this has debarred the hon. Minister from participating in the celebrations and giving her felicitations personally. But I am sure the hon.

Prime Minister and the Minister in charge will send their felicitations on the occasion of the platinum jubilee celebrations which are being held all over the country by the film industry today.

I would like to say that the film industry has been completely neglected by this Ministry for the last two decades or more. This would be very clear from the fact that the Information and Broadcasting Ministry today has a total expenditure budget of about Rs. 37 crores. Out of this, what is the outlay for the film industry ? For the films division they have provided only about Rs. 2 crores or so. For the National film archives, they have provided Rs. 21 lakhs, for the Film Institute Rs. 26 lakhs, for the Photo Division Rs. 21 lakhs, for Children's Films Rs. 5 lakhs, for the Central Board of Film Censors Rs. 7 lakhs, for the National Film Festival Rs. 8 lakhs and for the film awards Rs. 3.48 lakhs, which means a total outlay of Rs. 2.91 crores for the film industry as a whole.

The film industry is one of the five major industries in the country and it was only last year that we had projected ourselves as one of the biggest film producers in the world. A total revenue of Rs. 120 crores has been involved in this industry and it is providing employment to more than 300,000 people. With all this background, and with the industry producing practically more than one film a day, that this industry should be neglected in such a manner is a matter of really serious concern. I feel that the Ministry today is giving stepmotherly treatment to the industry otherwise the industry should have advanced by leaps and bounds.

Today, if one were to make an objective assessment of the film industry and of what the films have projected, what does one find ? There is need to bring a new India into emergence, need to bring about national and emotional integration in the country and making the barriers of language, regionalism, provincialism and other things disappear. There is also the question of uplifting the down-trodden and there are many other social themes and objectives and the film industry has been doing its best to realise these objectives. I would like to assure you today that if anything is

[Shri N. K. Sanghi]

found to be lacking in the film industry, we would certainly like to be told about it so that the matter can be rectified. But then we like that there should also be a policy of give-and-take by the Government as far as the film industry is concerned. I would like to draw your attention to the fact that for the last more than three decades, the film industry has been passing through a crisis. In 1968 we had seen a serious crisis in the film industry. We expected that Government would do something to see that the industry was taken out of this morass.

We have seen that the Film Finance Corporation was formed in 1960, but thereafter, because of the limitation of finances, the objectives of the Film Finance Corporation could not be carried out. The industry is neglected and in fact it is not taken as an industry at all. Even the nationalised banking institutions and other credit institutions are not coming forward to aid the film industry with adequate loans and finances. That is one of the biggest drawbacks from which the film industry is suffering today.

I would draw your attention to the fact that today as much as Rs. 60 crores is being paid to the exchequer by way of entertainment tax and as much as Rs. 5 crores is being paid by the film industry by way of excise duty.

15.34 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

I would submit that if only 10 per cent of this total revenue could be siphoned off to the film industry, it would be great thing and things can be put in better perspective.

What we find in the Film Finance Corporation is that the directors who have been taken are not all from the film industry. Unless people who have worked in the film industry and people who understand the objectives that we have in view will not be achieved.

I would also like to draw your attention to the fact that whenever a discussion on films and their important aspects takes

place, it is neglected. We had the Khosla Committee report on film censorship a couple of years back. Till today, there have been various assessments going on, but Government have not yet come out with any decision as to what they are going to do with this report. This committee was set up by a resolution of the Rajya Sabha and when the report has come, we find that it has been neglected. Last year, we saw that Khwaja Ahmed Abbas had to go to the Supreme Court for a judgment against the film censorship rules since his film entitled *A Tale of Four Cities* was not being given the 'U' certificate under the censorship rules.

I would like to point out that the censorship law has undergone a great change. About a hundred years back, we had the Hickling case and we had the censorship rules with reference to the definition of obscenity that was laid down. But since then, much water has flowed. In India, we have had many cases in this matter. For instance, we had the case of Udeshi and other films. What the Khosla committee has said is that we have to see things not in the way how the different scenes are projected but from the point of view of the totality of the subject. They have emphasised one particular factor namely that even so far as sex and nudity are concerned, they should be allowed in films as long as they are a consonant part of the whole theme, and the whole totality of the subject has to be taken into account. But unfortunately, Government not taken any decision in this matter.

I would like to draw attention to the fact that even great books like *Pamela*, *Flanders*, *Mrs. Warren's Profession* and *Mill on the Floss* which were once considered obscene and not allowed are today not considered obscene and are widely read. In the changed circumstances, we have to take a perspective view in the matter of censorship and not adopt such an inhibitory approach.

Another important matter to which I would draw attention is the casual way in which certain pronouncements are made by some of the officers without adducing facts and figures in support of such pronouncements. Such remarks hurt the fabric of the

film industry. In instance, I would like to quote what the Secretary of the Ministry, Shri R. C. Dutt, is reported to have said while meeting the Board for the first time after assuming charge of his office. He is reported to have referred to recent trends in excessive portrayal of sex and violence in films which were considered irrelevant and vulgar harming and deadening people's sensitivity'. We would certainly like to know from such responsible officers what are the facts and figures on which they base such statements; let us know what are those portions in films which should not have been allowed. When such statements are made without supporting facts and figures, they create a great scare in the industry, which is what we would like Government to avoid doing.

We are now manufacturing black and white films in the country. But 50 per cent of our production is in colour films today. We have not yet been able to set up a factory for producing such films. Our export earnings from films is about Rs. 6 crores annually and our import of raw negative and positives for colour films is put at Rs. 5 crores. If we set up a colour processing plant in India, I am sure we would be able to save these Rs. 5 crores. The total capital outlay for such processing plant would not be more than Rs. 5-7 crores. If the Ministry takes a bold decision to set up a colour processing factory in India, we would be able to save a large amount of foreign exchange and we would also be able to augment our export earnings of Rs. 6 crores a year from this item.

Coming to the film festivals, the Fourth Film Festival was held in India and was a great success. I also find there is a budget provision for Rs. 8 lakhs only for the next film festival. But we have not yet heard any announcement as to when it is going to be held. It is high time that we knew about it; otherwise, the budget provision will lapse. I feel that because we are not members of the International Film Federation of Producers' Associations, we have not been able to arrange for the Film Festival to be held in India.

As I have said, film industry has always been neglected and receives step-motherly treatment from Government. Recently one of our producers, Mr. Johar, wanted to

produce a film called *Jai Bangla Desh*. The script was cleared by the Ministry of I & B. But now we understand that it has been sent to the External Affairs Ministry. I would like to know what is Government's policy in these matters. When once the script has been approved by the Ministry to which the subject pertains, it is only meet and proper that clearance be given to the producer without further waste of time. As you know, these films have a time value. If a film which is produced is not released for exhibition in time, there is no purpose in production it.

I would congratulate the Ministry on setting up the Poona Institute. After the Institute was set up, many boys and girls passed through it. But we would like to know what jobs have been provided for these people. It has not been mentioned in the report as to what has been the net result of the training given. We would like a clarification from the Minister while replying.

We have a National Schools of Drama where similar courses are being imported as are given already. There should be an integrated course of training so that the training given at the National School of Drama at Delhi is correlated with that given at the Poona Institute.

Coming to the subject of foreign publicity, The ARC has this to say in its report on this important matter:

"The bulk of the press people attached to Indian Missions abroad belong to the Indian Foreign Service. The Study Team had suggested transfer of external publicity to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting".

"There is growing feeling that India's publicity is singularly inadequate and ineffective..... It cannot be expected of officers belonging to the Foreign Service with their notions of diplomatic status and reticence to deal with the problems of publicity which require ability and outlook of a different character."

So much money has been spent on this reports and so much spade-work has been done. I would like to know why there is delay in taking Information Ministry

[Shri N. K. Sanghi]

people in our Foreign Service for improving our publicity.

Finally, the Song and Drama Division is doing a lot of work, but you will find that the young boys and girls who are doing such a good job on the border are paid a salary of Rs. 150/- Besides, when these people go to the borders; some accidents happen and some of them are killed. There is not provision for paying them some compensation is paid to people who are employed by the Army in our borders. So, we should encourage them by paying them proper salaries and proper compensation in case of accident.

Today I am here to extend the hand of hearty co-operation from the film industry to the Hon. Minister and I hope that they will make better use of the industry and that there will be better co-ordination between the Ministry and the industry so that the industry can play a vital role and help in creating a new India and in bringing about social uplift and emotional integration of the country.

SHRI D BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar) : While supporting the Demands of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting I congratulate the Prime Minister for keeping this portfolio in her hands.

Wherever we went abroad even recently we were asked by the people, including the Senators of America, about the population of Muslims in India. Most of the countries do not know that there are 60 to 70 millions of Muslims living in India. So, I agree with Mr. Sanghi that our publicity abroad is quite weak.

Our Prime Minister knows Assam very well. It consists of various cultures. All these cultures have not been encouraged and that is rather discouraging. Our Prime Minister, as also her father, whenever they went to Assam used to say that Assam was an epitome of India representing all the cultures of India, unlike other States where there were usually one language and one culture. We have been insistently requesting the Ministry to give encouragement to all

these tribal cultures because the State of Assam is a land of tribals. They have so many delightful costumes, dances etc., but only one section of the tribals is represented and encouraged. So, I request the Prime Minister to see that all the cultures of the tribals of Assam are encouraged and maintained.

There is a saying that while the Hakim goes, the *hukam* remains, but here when the Hakim goes, the *hukam* also goes. When Mr. Gujral was in-charge, he visited Assam and he categorically stated that there would be a broadcasting station at Kokrajhar, which is in my constituency, for the Bodo culture. Bodo culture is a great culture. I remember when the late Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru came and witnessed the Bodo dance, he said that it was the only dance he had seen ever in India where they had kept their tradition. He was very enchanted at seeing it. Our present Prime Minister who used to accompany her father did not come at that time and we missed her. In this culture the ancient cultural tradition is maintained. If you go to Khasi hills or any other Hill Tribal area you find mixed cultures. Once the Bodas used to rule the whole of Assam for a thousand years and I feel proud that I belong to that community. I request the Prime Minister to see that some aspects of this culture are broadcast over the radio. Mr. Gujral when he was the Minister promised that there would be a station at Kokrajhar.

In the programmes for villages only the Assamese language is covered. Here I want to point out to the Prime Minister why the tribals feel unhappy. Their demands are not met by the State Government or by the Central Government. As I said the language and the culture of the Boda/Kachari which has a rich heritage, are not given their due place in radio broadcasts. This is the case in respect of a few other tribal cultures also. Why was this Meghalaya demand there? Simply because there was no respect for their language, no respect for their traditions and culture. That is one of the reasons why tribals are not happy. I must also say this when the Prime Minister is looking at me. This became a matter of importance and reactionary parties tried to take political advantage of it. They formed a political

organisation called PTCA when the elections took place they propagated against me saying that their demands were not respected by the Centre. This is also one of the causes why they have been trying to have separate status just like Meghalaya. I do not like Assam to be split into a number of States, I am for one undivided State of Assam, a strong State. But people feel frustrated when their demands are not fulfilled. I do not find fault with my people for trying to get separate statehood when they are not having their one share.

Previously nobody used to know about the tribals of Assam, nobody knew that there were two types of tribals, one plains and the other hills. I am glad to inform you that our present Minister Mr. Siddhartha, Shankar Roy knows about it and he told me : "I know that, I had been to Assam many times."

What I am saying is that the radio should pay attention to boda culture, and boda drama. I request the hon. Prime Minister to pay visit to our place and she would find it very interesting. She should come to Kokrajhar and see herself how they have maintained their cultural traditions.

Just today, during the question hour, our Manipur friend had asked a question about Manipuri textiles. Similarly, if you come to our area, you will find a whole variety of clothes, a variety of colours and a variety of costumes. Assam is a problem State. I request the Prime Minister to take it into consideration along with the Kashmir State. It is said all the time, whenever the question comes, that Assam and Kashmir have the same status in regard to development and all that. It is not only in development but in regard to culture also it should be looked into.

With these few words, I conclude my speech.

श्री एस. एम. बनर्जी (कानपुर) : सभापति जी, हम लोग चाहते हैं कि थोड़ा टाइम बढ़ा दिया जाय तो अच्छा होगा क्योंकि कि काफी लोग बोलना चाहते हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : मैं माननीय बनर्जी के इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : यह तो सदन पर डिपेंड करता है। अगर हाउस चाहता है तब यह बात हो सकती है। नहीं तो आज आप एक घंटा लेंगे और मंत्री जी कल समय लेंगे तो मुश्किल हो जायगी।

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौबत और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : कोरम का सवाल न उठाया जाय तो हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : आज घाघे घंटे का विवाद है। इस का मतलब यह है कि मिनिस्टर कल जवाब देंगे। तो मैं यह मानू कि सदन की यह यूनानिभस राय है कि समय बढ़ा दिया जाय। एक घंटा समय आज बढ़ा दिया गया, मतलब यह कि साढ़े पांच बजे तक आज चलेगा और कल मंत्री जी जवाब देगे, कल और किसी सदस्य को बोलने का मौका नहीं दिया जायगा।

श्री एस. एम. बनर्जी : लेकिन आप यह आगाह कर दीजिये कि प्रधान मंत्री बैठी रहें।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the very fact that this important Ministry, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, is under the direct charge of the Prime Minister shows what significant role this Ministry is playing in the national affairs of our country.

Sir, before going into the various functions of this Ministry, I just want to bring to the notice of the Minister certain points which I feel are important. Firstly, I mention about the TV programmes in Delhi. I do not know what it is in other countries, but it looks as though the TV programme in Delhi suffers from lack of proper programmes. The programmes on the TV are most uninspiring and they are

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

not at all useful to the public for which they are intended. I only wish that the hon. Minister should go into this matter and see that the TV programmes are more purposeful and also more useful and serve the purpose for which they are intended.

Secondly, I request the hon. Minister to see that at least English news bulletin is introduced in the TV programme. In addition to the Hindi news, if English news is also broadcast on the TV, there is nothing wrong in that.

About the programmes that are relayed in the Dakshin Bharat Film Music, it is horrible to hear. If people from North India feel that this is the type or the calibre of South Indian film music, it would be a sad commentary. I would only suggest that there should be a constant review to see that good music is broadcast from All India Radio.

Then, it looks as though the news readers, especially some of the Telugu language news readers, are often suffering from cough or cold. The dissemination of news or news reading has become so dull and out of date. If it is necessary, the news readers should be trained properly.

Coming to the activities of All India Radio, there seems to be a sort of lopsided dispersal of stations of All India Radio in the country. When I look into the report of the Ministry, I feel as though some parts of the country have been completely neglected. Take for instance Andhra Pradesh, which is not properly served. Radio stations have been installed but they are suffering for want of powerful transmitters. Persons in Delhi or Bombay are not able to listen to the programmes broadcast from Andhra. Recently the Minister for Information and Broadcasting has been to Andhra and some representations have been made. I hope they would look into them. The programmes which are relayed from Guddipah only in the evenings must be relayed in the mornings also and powerful transmitters should be installed. A thorough review must be made to see that all parts of the country are properly served. AIR has become a powerful medium reaching the masses in the back and corner of the country. People

expect that they will be served properly. At one time, AIR programmes were intended to be only in a particular direction, but now it is not so. Now various programmes have been started. Credit should be given to Mr. Gujral who introduced the youth programme *Yun Van!* It must be made more purposeful; it should not be a sort of rigmarole every time. Proper persons should be selected to discuss the current problems confronting the youth like the problems of universities, unemployment, etc.

The music programmes selected should be in consonance with the local tastes prevailing there. Recently I am told one officer has been appointed in Hyderabad and after he took charge, programmes were changed in such a manner as though Hyderabad is not a place where Telugu is spoken but a place where other languages are spoken. It should not depend on the whims and fancies of an individual. Regional considerations and regional aspirations must be highlighted through the AIR.

Coming to the report of the ministry with regard to programmes about national integration and about eradicating communal tensions, I would suggest that these programmes must be further highlighted and made more purposeful. This could be done if eminent people from every walk of life are invited to give talks on these matters. I know the honourarium they get may not attract eminent people to come forward and deliver such talks. Proper encouragement should be given to draw out the best talents in the country to give their views on the important problems of the country.

Regarding the Newspaper Finance Corporation that is going to be set up by the Ministry, I hope this venture will come into being very soon. It has been alleged on the floor of this House many times that newspapers which played a prominent role during the freedom struggle and afterwards, which championed the cause of our country and were able to rouse the consciousness and patriotic fervour of lakhs of our people, have gone into the hands of certain vested interests and through the newspaper media, the public life of this country is being twisted in a particular manner. The only panacea for this is that government should take upon itself the responsibility of encouraging not

only small newspapers but also language papers. As a matter of fact, many language newspapers are languishing for want of proper help and encouragement from the government. But by that I do not mean that language newspapers alone should be encouraged at the cost of big newspapers. I only say that language papers also have to be helped because they have come to stay and they are going to play a prominent role in our national life. How are we going to help these people? Our advertisement policy has to undergo a change. I am glad that on one occasion the hon. Minister was good enough to say that our advertisement policy is going to be reviewed so as to give proper financial assistance and encouragement to small newspapers and language papers.

16 hrs.

Some hon. Members have referred to news agencies like PTI, UNI and Samachar Bharati. Government should not interfere with the freedom and unfettered working of the press. Freedom of the press is as sacred as the freedom of the country. Only a few days back we saw a historical event where the press asserted its independence in America with regard to the revelation or publication of certain news with regard to Vietnam war. That was a signal victory to the cause of freedom of the press. I would say that nothing should be done which will curtail the freedom of the press.

At the same time, I would caution government to take sufficient steps to see that they safeguard against the publication of yellow journals and filthy journals which vitiate the public life and which indulge in character assassination in the name of freedom of the press. Proper care should be taken to see that this type of journals are not allowed to come in.

Coming to the working of news agencies, PTI has played a very important role in this field. It is working on a no-profit basis and it was headed by eminent persons. For instance, Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit, who is a Central Minister was the Chairman of the PTI. We should always bear in mind that we should not encroach upon the freedom of the press or the news agencies, whose sole aim is to impart Impartial information.

Coming to the Publications Division, they are doing very useful work. They are bringing out publications which are of national importance. The Division requires further strengthening because it has to play a very important role in the present context of things. They would be doing a very useful service if they bring out publications at cheaper prices. Now people in our country are not able to buy many of the books because they are very costly. The Publication Division should take upon themselves the responsibility of publishing some of those books and, if necessary, sell them at subsidised rates. For instance, Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan is publishing remarkable books. The Publications Division should ensure that people get good books at cheaper prices.

Coming to the Film Censor Board, there was a controversy with regard to some of the recommendations of the Khosla Committee but other recommendations can be implemented.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : He is afraid of even mentioning the word 'kissing'.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I was a member of that committee,

The indiscriminate import of cow boy films and sexy films from other countries should be put a stop to. The alarming growth of such films will have adverse effect on the younger generation. Another thing which I wanted to bring to the notice of the Minister is with regard to the advisory committees that have been appointed in various places. I would suggest there must be a rational policy in putting the non-official members on these committees which are concerned with the working of the All India Radio stations. My suggestion is to see that the Members of Parliament of that area are invariably associated with these advisory committees. That gives a sort of check over the proper working of the radio programmes. This should be borne in mind and local representatives should be associated with these advisory committees- We receive several representations for better type of programmes and it is very difficult for the people in our country to communicate with the All India Radio but they can influence through their representatives of Parliament.

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

With these words I support the Demands.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the demand of this Ministry but with some reservation. I am happy this Ministry is in the hands of the Prime Minister and Smt. Nandini Satpathy and both are taking care of this Ministry like a mother. So, I hope, this Ministry will grow and All India Radio will also grow. Sir, there was a proposal to convert All India Radio into a Corporation. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister what has happened to that recommendation. Whether a decision is likely to be taken or this problem has been shelved once for all. We have been putting several questions in this House and this House would like to know the final decision or when a final decision is likely to be taken by the Government. I must congratulate this Ministry, especially All India Radio and those who broadcast the news—news readers and news editors—on the wonderful job done regarding conveying the news and the atrocities committed by Yahya Khan and his military officers in Bangla Desh. I do not mean that any country would not have known what has happened in Bangla Desh had A.I.R. not announced but I must congratulate for the wonderful display of the news to the entire world and today the world opinion which has been created—it might be 5% due to Sardar Swaran Singh's tour but 95% is because of All India Radio and the various programmes which you broadcast.

Just now my hon. friend, Shri Venkatasubbaiah, was referring to the PTI, Samachar Bharati and UNI. I know what is happening in PTI because I happen to be representing PTI and am President of the Federation of employees for the last three years—even this year I have been elected as President. We do not want any interference in the working of the PTI. I am one of those who wants to maintain freedom of press but the question is, Sir, whether the PTI management or the Board which is controlled by the same business houses like Goenkas, Birlas and others the big houses which control the jute industry, which control the textile industry, which

control the iron and steel industry and all the other big industries, are actually controlling the PTI. So, a decision on the recommendation of the Press Commission that it should be converted into a public corporation should be taken soon.

I would like to say that the moment it is converted into a public corporation, it does not mean there is no freedom of the press. The freedom of the press will remain. There will be no governmental interference in the working of the PTI once it is converted into a public corporation. So, I want an assurance from the hon. Minister when a final decision is likely to be taken convert the PTI and the Samachar Bharati into a public corporation.

But there is one danger. I would like to have an answer from the hon. Minister. One of the recommendations of the Press Commission is that certain employees who are working as technical hands in various sections doing technical jobs and who are the backbone of the PTI should not be taken into the corporation, should not be included in the working of the corporation and that their services should be transferred to the P. and T. This is very wrong. The P. and T. should not be entrusted with this job. If the Government wants to convert the PTI or the Samachar Bharati or any other new other news agency into a corporation, then it should embrace all the employees, whether journalists or non-journalists, technicians or other employees working in engineering section or in other sections. That is my demand. That is the resolution passed recently in Calcutta on the 27th of last month in our Federation Council meeting.

Then, as regards victimisation cases, Mr. B.R. Vates who is one of the finest journalists, who is employed in the PTI and who is the Secretary-General of the Indian Federation of Working Journalist has been victimised by the General-Manager of the PTI. I would request the hon. Minister to take note of it. Fortunately, the Labour Minister is also here. I would urge upon both of them to investigate and enquire into it. The moment he came back from Moscow, he was transferred. It should be enquired into as to whether that is justified or not. I am referring

here to an individual case because it involves a principle, that is, the victimisation of trade union workers. I hope, the hon. Minister will take note of it and enquire into.

As regards better service conditions to AIR artistes, I request that these artistes should be given better service conditions. Recently, certain artistes have been upgraded and in the case of those artistes, Class A artistes and so on, the daily allowance has also been increased. The salaries and allowances should also be increased.

The Song and Drama Division is now doing a good job. But there is a scathing criticism about the functioning of it and about a particular person in the Song and Drama Division. I do not want to name him. It should be properly investigated and enquired into. I am told that certain girls committed suicide in Hyderabad because of the misbehaviour of a certain individual working in the Song and Drama Division. This requires proper investigation.

Now, Sir, I am happy to receive a letter from the hon. Minister, Shrimati Nandini Satpathy. I wrote a letter to Mrs. Indira Gandhi, our Prime Minister, saying that there is a great injustice done to Kanpur for not setting up a television station there. The television station is to be set up in Lucknow. Of course, there is not much distance between Lucknow and Kanpur. There is a bus service also. But the whole question is that the citizens of Kanpur are paying the maximum for commercial for advertisement to the All India Radio. Now, I am happy to say that I have got this letter from the hon. Minister Shrimati Nandini Satpathy. I hope, she will stand by it. She says in her letter :

"The T. V. station is being set up at Kanpur during the Fourth Plan..."

I am so happy that this has been done. But again she says :

"This Centre is proposed to be established at Lucknow. This decision has been taken having regard to the availability of talent and other facilities."

is there no talent available in Kanpur? There is talent available in Kanpur. The talent has come to Delhi in this House itself. Sir, it is the city of the late Ganesh Shanker Vidyarathi. Sir, it is the city of late Bal Kishan Sharma Naveen. Sir it is the city of late Hasrat Mohini and it is the city of the great working people. I am sorry, Sir, my Kanpur is a city of poverty and plenty. But there is plenty of talent in Kanpur. But, there is no TV station there. Sir, this word should be withdrawn, if possible. The Minister says :

"A TV station is being set up at Kanpur during the Fourth Plan."

This centre is supposed to be established at Lucknow. This decision has been taken having regard to the availability of talent and other facilities."

So Sir, I am happy. I want an assurance. I am happy and I must congratulate them, both Mrs Gandhi and Mrs Nandini Satpathy that they have not given a stepmotherly treatment to Kanpur.

Now, with regard to setting up of an international press agency, it is not possible to convert the PTL into an international press agency like Reuters? Why should we have another international press agency when the its offices in Moscow, New York and other PTL has important world capitals? By converting the PTL into an international press agency, we can counterate the false propaganda made by other international press agencies regarding Bangla Desh and other important issues.

With these words, while I support the Demands of the Ministry, I would plead that something should be done to give more newsprint to the small newspapers. They are suffering at the hands of this Ministry. There should be proper distribution of newsprint and I hope the Minister will look into this.

Within the time at my disposal which was very little, once we discussed this Ministry, at least ten minutes should have been given to me for broadcasting and 10 minutes for getting information because this is the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : May I crave the kind indulgence of the House to present a few facts.....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am sorry I forgot the gentleman-Minister. I offered my thanks only to the Ladies-Ministers. My thanks also go to the gentleman-Minister.

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA : I am sorry, Sir, Mr. Surendra Mohanty is not here now but I hope it will reach him.

There has been a news policy in the All India Radio which has been evolved after a number of years which may be summarised as follows :

- (1) Judging every story strictly on the basis of its news value.
- (2) Ensuring the highest standard of accuracy and good taste in news reporting.
- (3) Treating news factually, objectively and analytically but not sensationally.
- (4) Avoiding methods of news reporting and treatment which might create alarm and panic.
- (5) Projecting national and international ideals for which the country stands.
- (6) Reporting news aimed at ensuring territorial integrity, national integration, secularism, norms of public decency, maintenance of public order and upholding the dignity and prestige of Parliament and legislatures and the judiciary.
- (7) Highlighting national achievement in different fields.
- (8) Keeping off personal or slanderous news.
- (9) Keeping out sex and crime stories unless they are of public interest.

- (10) Applying the highest standards of objectivity in reporting political controversies in order to give a balanced coverage by avoiding the use of slanted or coloured versions.
- (11) Ensuring that the susceptibilities of a religion, a nation or a government are not offended.
- (12) Avoiding presentation of news in a manner that would encourage subversive activities against a Government established by law.
- (13) Keeping out gambling or similar information which might tend to cause listeners to gamble on the outcome of an event ; and
- (14) Avoiding advocating, advancing or promoting the interests of an individual, business or trade by referring to its name or otherwise unless the name is essential to the story.

Sir, it has been said here that the All India Radio has been partisan in the presentation of news. We feel that this is not borne out by the facts which are altogether different. For example, an analysis of the news coverage given from December 28, 1970, the day the Lok Sabha was dissolved to February 28, 1971—when the campaign came to an end—shows that fair coverage was given to all Parties. For example, the All India Radio devoted 9800 words to the Congress Party.

AN HON MEMBER : Which Congress Party ?

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA : The Congress which was led by Mrs. Indira Gandhi and whose President was Mr. Jagjwan Ram.

AN HON. MEMBER : Which was led by..... ?

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA : Which is led. I am saying that the AIR devoted 9800 words to the Congress Party in five major English bulletins broadcast from Delhi. Against this, the Opposition Parties got 16580 words. Against 9800 words given

to the Congress Party, the four-Party front got 10,920 words in these five major English bulletins.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : Were they complimentary or denunciatory ?

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA : The news which was presented was according to the code which was laid down, according to the principles of news coverage. I will read out some of the statements which were not complimentary to the party led by Mrs. Gandhi. On the 28th December, 1970, the Jan Sangh President said this :

By accepting the advice of the Prime Minister, the President has acted against constitutional propriety and democratic conventions.

On the same day, All-India Radio quoted Acharya Kripalani as having said :

Prime Minister, as a leader of a minority party, has no right to recommend the dissolution of Lok Sabha

AN HON MEMBER : They are dead issues now. It is not necessary to quote them.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is not necessary to read out these statements

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA : The criticism has been made by the hon Members sitting on the other side. I am only stating all these to show that AIR has been liberal towards the opposition.

Hon. Shri Mohanty complained about personal slant; as I said, personal slant was against the Prime Minister, in certain news stories that were put out by All India Radio. And, these statements which were put by the AIR would clearly indicate that there was no effort on the part of the AIR towards anything like image building. In fact, they, I mean the opposition parties, would have been better off if the AIR had not given them so much attention, because people came to know of what they said and what we stood for.

Shri Yadav, while referring to Hindi in the AIR, pleaded for upgrading of some of the posts in the Hindi News Section. Apparently, he has no complaint about the coverage of news in Hindi talks. The number of Hindi bulletins broadcast in Home Service is 21, compared to 11 news bulletins that are broadcast in English.

Shri Samar Guha complained about the non-functioning of the Committee attached to the Calcutta station. In fact, there was a letter from Mr. Jyotirmoy Bisu which stopped its functioning. This Committee is going to be duly constituted soon along with him.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : Are the other Advisory Committees functioning ?

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA : Committees attached to stations are going to be properly constituted and they will start functioning very soon.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : Then why Calcutta alone ?

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA : It was said that AIR is not paying attention to include young talent in its programmes. In fact, this is being done by AIR through its various programmes like music programme, in which we have an annual competition, and also the Drama Festival. In these we search out young artistes and include them in our programmes.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : Let him have more of classical music.

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA : The stations have also been requested to consult young intellectuals for ascertaining their views on various programmes as well as to get their suggestions on the programmes.

Even on important programmes on current affairs, discussions on major topics of the day have been arranged in which participants belong to the younger generation. In this connection, I would pointedly refer to the Yuvavani programmes of AIR which are essentially meant to give opportunities for fuller expression to the younger generation.

[Shri Dharam Bir]

108 These programmes are mostly produced by and for the youth. The Yuvavam programmes are at present broadcast from Delhi, Calcutta and Hyderabad and it is proposed to extend these programmes to other stations of All India Radio.

श्री प्रताप सिंह नेगी (गढ़वाल) सभा-पति महोदय, मैं सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हूँ। इस के पहले मैं प्रधान मंत्री को हार्दिक बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। जब 1966 में वह पीडी गढ़वाल तहसीर ले गयी थी तो उन्होंने कहा था कि आज़ादी के बाद पहली बार ऐसी गरीबी देख रही हूँ जो कि गढ़वाल में तिब्बतान है। हम लोग पर्वतीय क्षेत्र के निवासी हैं और उत्तर प्रदेश से हमारा सम्बन्ध है। अभी दो जून को सूचना मंत्रालय से यह सूचना मिल कर के मुझे प्रसन्नता हुई कि पीडी में एक ब्रौडकास्टिंग स्टेशन दिया जायगा और उस पर 19 लाख 40 हजार रुपये खर्च होगा। इसके लिये मैं मंत्रालय को धन्यवाद देता हूँ और यह उम्मीद करता हूँ कि हमारे 8 जिलों की तात घटा सगाव है, ये मीमान्त के जिले हैं एक तरफ नेपाल में मिले हुए हैं और दूसरी तरफ तिब्बत से मिले हुए हैं जहाँ से चीन का ग़तरा हमेशा बना रहता है, ऐसी दशा में मैं यह चाहूँगा कि सूचना प्रसारण के लिये हमारे आठों जिले के केन्द्रीय स्थानों में प्रसारण केन्द्र का ईतजाम किया जाय ताकि हमें समय समय पर, गावों के लोगों को, सारी सूचना मिलती रहे और वह सावधान रहें अपने मुल्क की हिफाज़त के लिये।

वास्तव में सूचना मंत्रालय द्वारा हमारे मुल्क का उत्थान हो सकता है हमारे मुल्क का मान बढ़ सकता है और वह अगर पगु है तो हमारे मुल्क की बदनामी भी हो सकती है। इसलिये मैं चाहूँगा कि सबसे पहले मुल्क में समाजवाद लाने के लिये इस विभाग की मजबूत

बनायें। इस विभाग के द्वारा हम अपने देश की जनता को यह बतायें कि संसार किस तरह से उन्नति करता चला जा रहा है और हम को किस तरह से आगे बढ़ने के लिये प्रयत्न करना चाहिये। ये सारी बातें इसी विभाग द्वारा होनी चाहिये।

जहाँ तक समाचार पत्रों का सम्बन्ध है, मैं यह देखता हूँ कि हमारे यहाँ के बड़े बड़े समाचार-पत्र आमतौर से कोई तो सामप्रदायिकता का राग अलापता है और कोई पूँजीवाद का राग अलापता है। लेकिन हमारे देश की गरीब जनता की तरफ़ बड़े बड़े समाचार पत्र नहीं देखते। ऐसी दशा में मैं यह समझता हूँ कि हमारे सूचना विभाग को विज्ञापन देते हुए उन गरीब अखबारों, छोटे अखबारों की जो गाव की जनता तक पहुँचते हैं, उन को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिये ताकि वह अपने इलाके की बेहदूदी के लिये कुछ सोच सकें, उन्हें ज्ञान हो सके कि दुनिया में क्या हो रहा है, संसार किस तरह से आगे बढ़ रहा है। अमरीका और रूस के लोग यात्रा-चाद पर पहुँच चुके हैं लेकिन मैं आपनो बताना चाहता हूँ कि मैं आज अपने गाव भी नहीं पहुँच सकता हूँ। इसका कारण क्या है? इसका कारण यह है कि वहाँ यातायात की सुविधाएँ नहीं हैं।

सभापति महोदय : इस मांग से यातायात का कोई सरोकार नहीं है।

श्री प्रताप सिंह नेगी जी, मैं यातायात के लिए नहीं कह रहा हूँ। परन्तु जब तक आप यातायात के साधन सुलभ नहीं करेंगे, तब तक कोई बड़ा प्रचार कार्य नहीं हो सकता। अगर इंजीनियर जाकर पानी की सुविधाजनक योजना बनाना चाहता है तो नहीं जा सकता है क्योंकि चढ़ाई है, उतार-चढ़ाव है। इसलिए जरूरी है कि हम लोग प्रसारण के द्वारा, रेडियो के द्वारा भी उन लोगों को

जायत करें तथा वहाँ इस प्रकार के जन संपर्क से काम करें ताकि वहाँ के लोगों की हालत सुधर सके, तभी वहाँ के लोगों का उत्थान हो सकता है। मैं आज भी कहता हूँ कि मेरे आठ जिले जो पहाड़ी जिले हैं अपने पिछड़ेपन को देखकर उनके अन्दर एक आग फैल रही है और यह भीषण रूप ले रही है। वह यह माग कर रहे हैं कि इन आठ पहाड़ी जिलों का पृथक प्रदेश बनाया जाय और उत्तर प्रदेश से हमारा सम्बन्ध तोड़ दिया जाए। और मैं समझता हूँ कि जब आदमी बहुत दुखी हो जाता है, जब जनता परेशान हो जाती है तो जनता इस माग को करती है तो कोई गुनाह नहीं करती है। उसका अधिकार है। हिमाचल प्रदेश जो कि हमसे पिछड़ा हुआ था, लेकिन आज हिमाचल प्रदेश का शासन उन लोगों के अपने हाथ में है इसलिए वह लोग उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी जिलों के लोगों से बहुत आगे बढ़ चुके हैं। वहाँ फलों के उद्यम लगे हुए हैं, वहाँ यातायात के साधन हैं, वहाँ पानी मिला हुआ है, वहाँ के गावों में बिजला पहुँच चुकी है। लेकिन हम लोगों के लिए कोई सुविधा नहीं है।

एक बात मैं यह जरूर निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे इन पहाड़ी इलाकों जैसे पिठौरागढ़ है जो कि बिल्कुल तिब्बत के बार्डर पर है, उसी प्रकार से चमोली है, इन जिलों में कम से कम सूचना केन्द्र यानी ब्राडकास्टिंग का इतजाम जरूर जल्दी होना चाहिए ताकि उन लोगों को शत्रु की गतिविधियों का पूरा पता चले और साथ ही सारे देश में भी उसका प्रसारण होता रहे। इन शब्दों में मैं अनुदानों की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

*SHRI J. M. GOWDER (Nilgiris):
Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir because I extend my support to the Demands for Grants of

the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, I would like to place before the House a few suggestions.

Sir, the All India Radio is the premier medium to promote national integration. If we are really keen to concretise the concept of national integration, it is only through the All India Radio we can do that. I regret to point out that the propagation and promotion of national integration has not been given due importance in the activities of the All India Radio.

I would substantiate my view point by saying that within the country the culture and tradition of one State are unknown to the people of a neighbouring State. The people of Punjab are not aware of the Kathakali Dance of Kerala Kuchipudi Dance of Andhra Pradesh is not familiar to the people of Tamil Nadu. Similarly, Bharata Natyam of Tamil Nadu is not easily comprehensible to the people of other States. We are spending huge sums of money on cultural exchange programmes with many countries of the world. I do not decry the laudable attempt made by the Government in projecting our country's tradition and culture abroad. But I feel sorry that earnest attempts have not been made to encourage the understanding of our diverse cultures within our country. I would go to the extent of categorically stating that the Government have failed to promote the exchange of cultural groups among the States so that the people living in different parts of our country come to know about the tradition and culture of one another. I would request the hon. Minister that steps should be taken to see that the people of our country come to know about the diverse cultures and traditions.

I may now refer to the fact that there is preponderance of Tamil population in South-east Asian countries like Ceylon, Singapore and Malaysia. It is really regrettable that they are all on the verge of forgetting their mother-tongue, Tamil. The Tamil broadcasts from Madras A.I.R. do not reach them because we send our broadcasts through medium wave. I would suggest installation of a high power transmit-

[Shri J M Gowder]

ter in Madras Station of A.I.R. so that Tamil broadcasts can be made through short wave. The people of Indian origin living in South-east Asian countries hail from Tamil Nadu and they are hankering to hear Tamil over All India Radio. I would like to request the hon. Minister to take steps for the installation of a High-power Transmitter in Madras A.I.R. so that these people can quench their thirst for knowledge in Tamil.

Arignar Anna ushered in an era of Tamil renaissance. It is not that the people of Tamil Nadu alone recognised this achievement. The lakhs of Tamil people living in Ceylon acclaimed him as the greatest Tamilian of the Twentieth Century. Do we hear Tamil over the All India Radio? The language of Tamil spoken over the All India Radio is so archaic and slang that we with Tamil as our mother tongue are not able to understand. I would like to bring to the notice of the House the main reason for the state of affairs. The All India Radio, I make bold to say, is under the unbridled sway of a certain section of the community, unmindful of the urges of the people in Tamil Nadu, has been dominating for decades. These people have made the All India Radio their exclusive domain for perpetuating their hold. I would like to raise the pertinent question as to how long this internal imperialism will be allowed to rule the roost. Shri Jagjivan Ram is sitting near the hon. Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting. So far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, how many Harijans have been appointed in the All India Radio? Have the Ministry recruited one Adivasi, the son of the soil, to All India Radio? I would like to know from the hon. Minister the percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees in the All India Radio.

Sir, if you want to have a programme in Tamil, whether a lecture is to be given or it is a music or dance performance or it is instrumental music, a certain section of the community holds the monopoly of versatility. Under these circumstances, how can we expect to hear Tamil spoken in its pristine purity? It is time that the Government give serious consideration to

this issue before it takes an ugly turn. If the All India Radio is continued to be the fertile field of a certain section of the community, I am sure that the Government will have to rue the day and the overpowering reaction from other sections of the community will overtake the Government;

When I talk about Tamil, the hon. Members of this House may not misconstrue that Tamil language needs my advocacy and support. Tamil language has a rich heritage and it is an international language. In Ceylon postal stamps are printed with Tamil inscriptions. In Singapore Parliament Tamil is spoken. (Interruptions) Shri Swaminathan says that here also Tamil is spoken. Yes, it is my right and I do the correct thing in speaking in Tamil. In the end, I would say that, though the All India Radio may not contribute much to the development and spread of Tamil Language, it should ensure that the language of Tamil is not murdered in day light. I would appeal to the hon. Minister that she should bring about the much-needed change in the recruitment policy of the All India Radio. The undue encouragement given to a certain section of the community in the All India Radio must be ended forthwith. The younger generation belonging to other sections of the community, who are yearning for opportunities, must be given their rightful share in the All India Radio.

With these few words, I conclude.

डा० कैलास (बम्बई दक्षिण) : सभापति महोदय, मैं सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए कुछ मुझसे मंत्री महोदय को देना चाहता हूँ। यह कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है कि सूचना तथा प्रसारण का माध्यम आकाशवाणी देश की संस्कृति, कला, साहित्य तथा एकता का एक प्रतीक रहा है। यह बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है कि वह सिर्फ हमारे देशवासियों पर ही नहीं, बल्कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में भी अपनी अच्छी छाप डाल रहा है। राष्ट्र की, तथा अन्य राष्ट्रों की, जो भी समस्याएँ होती हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में काफ़ी समझदारी और ध्यान से वह सिर्फ सूचना

ही नहीं देता, बल्कि वह उन पर टीका-टिप्पणी भी काफ़ी भव्य और अच्छे रूप में देता रहता है। इस मंत्रालय की नीतियों के अनुसार पिछले तीन महीनों से आल-इंडिया रेडियो से जो सामग्री प्रसारित होती रही है, सबसे सारे संसार को यह ज्ञान हो गया है कि बंगला देश एक जीवित राष्ट्र बनने जा रहा है, जो संसार में लोकतंत्र की रक्षा का प्रतीक और धर्म-निरपेक्षता की एक तस्वीर खींचने जा रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा करके आल-इंडिया रेडियो ने बहुत ही अच्छा कार्य किया है।

मैं कुछ गुभाव देना चाहता हूँ। वन्दना, जिससे आकाशवाणी के कार्यक्रम शुरू होता है, बहुत ही सुन्दर है और वह एक बहुत अच्छे वातावरण का निर्माण करता है। सभी धर्मों का ध्यान रखते हुए जो कार्यक्रम सुबह 6 बजे प्रसारित किया जाता है, हमें उसकी भूरि-भूरि प्रशंसा करनी चाहिए। लेकिन दुख का विषय यह है कि बम्बई का रेडियो स्टेशन 6-35 पर हिन्दी में खबरें नहीं सुनाता है। हमें कम से कम हिन्दी को अंग्रेजी के बराबर का स्थान तो देना चाहिए। यह कहाँ का न्याय है कि अहिन्दी प्रान्तों में सिर्फ अंग्रेजी में ही खबरें प्रसारित की जायें? हिन्दी को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए ही नहीं, बल्कि इस लिए कि अहिन्दी प्रान्तों के बासियों में कुछ हिन्दी की भनक पड़ जाये और इस लिये भी कि वहाँ पर काफ़ी संख्या में हिंदी जानने वाले रहते हैं, जो अंग्रेजी नहीं जानते हैं, हिन्दी में खबरें प्रसारित करने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

मैं मथुरा स्टेशन के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। जब श्री राज बहादुर इस मंत्रालय में थे, तो हम लोगों की मांग को सुन कर, ब्रज भाषा से प्रेम रखने के कारण और ब्रज भूमि के एक निवासी होने के नाते उन्होंने मथुरा में एक रेडियो स्टेशन अवश्य दिया, लेकिन उसका यह हाल है कि वह मथुरा में ही कार्यक्रम

बराबर सुनाई नहीं देते हैं। वृंदावन और गोकुल की बात तो क्या करें, भरतपुर की और आगरे की बात तो क्या करें? अगर सिर्फ स्टेशन बनाने का बहकाने का ही काम करना था तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अब बहकाने का काम न करके उसको शुद्ध रीति से एक स्टेशन के रूप में परिणित करना चाहिए। इसी संबंध में मैं एक बात और कह देना चाहता हूँ। मथुरा की बात नहीं, जम्मू का रेडियो स्टेशन श्रीनगर का रेडियो स्टेशन और गौहाटी का रेडियो स्टेशन भी इतना कमजोर है कि वहाँ पर चीन का और पाकिस्तान का रेडियो हमारे रेडियो की आवाज का दबा कर अपनी बातें कहने लगता है। हम देश की रक्षा की बात करते हैं, हम चाहते हैं कि जवानों के जो कार्यक्रम रखे जाते हैं.....

श्री इन्द्रजीत मलहोत्रा (जम्मू) : आप के मुँह में घी शक्कर, आपने जम्मू का नाम लिया।

एक माननीय सदस्य : मद्रास का भी कमजोर है।

डा० कैलास : मैं यह कह रहा था कि हम जवानों की सेवा में कुछ कार्यक्रम रखते हैं। उनके कानों तक वह भनक पहुँच पाती है या नहीं पहुँच पाती है इसमें मुझे शक है। अगर वह पहुँच पाती तो बड़ा अच्छा होता। हमारे कार्यक्रम सब बड़े सुन्दर हैं। कुछ जवानों के नाम भी लिए जाते हैं। लेकिन मुझे शक है वह नाम तक भी सुन नहीं पाते होंगे क्योंकि चीन और पाकिस्तान के रेडियो उसे दबा लेते हैं। मैं श्रीमति नन्दिनी से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि आप कृपा करके कहीं से भी पैसा लाइए, इन तीन स्टेशनों को जम्मू, श्रीनगर और गौहाटी के स्टेशनों की, मथुरा को चाहे आप दूसरा प्रेफरेंस दे दीजिये, लेकिन इन तीनों को आप पावरफुल बनाइए।... (व्यवधान)... शर्मा जी कह रहे हैं कि जोधपुर भी बोर्डर पर है। मैं तो बोर्डर क्षेत्र की बात कर रहा हूँ। अगर जोधपुर में

[डा. कैलास]

रेडियो स्टेशन, जहाँ तो उसमें सम्मिलित हो सकता है प्रत्येक कण्ड में लगाया गया हो तो वह भी सम्मिलित हो सकता है।

मैं यहाँ जान भुन रहा था कुछ मित्रों से कि क्या मैं यहाँ जा सकता हूँ। वदना दना चाहिए। मैं गदन वा वातन सीता वातना हूँ कि हमने स्टेट्स-री-ऑर्गेनाइजेशन की एक भूल को है। कांपोरे-शन का कुछ गुण गुण जब से मैं पाटियाभट में गया हूँ मुझे भी हुआ है। जो मैं आज ग्राज ग्राज दांडा रा. जो मैं रहा है अगर चन्दा बर्माशन का मिफारिशो का हवाका दार उसे कारपोरेशन में परिणत कर दिया गया तो आज जो हालत पब्लिक कारपोरेशन की है वही हाल आकाश-वाणी का तो होने वाला है? जो आकाशवाणी का मतलब है, जिस कार्य का हम आकाशवाणी के द्वारा कर रहे हैं, देश का एकात्मता, देश में उस साहित्य और कला का मर्जन, मेरी समझ से जब तक वह काम पूरा नहीं हो जाता तब तक अर्थात् दस पन्द्रह वर्ष तक कारपोरेशन की बात को नहीं सोचना चाहिए। दस पन्द्रह वर्ष बाद ही हमें कारपोरेशन की बात को सोचना शुरू करना चाहिए। जैसे स्टेट्स-री-ऑर्गेनाइजेशन में हमें भूल की है यहाँ पर भी हम भूल न करें, एमी मेरी प्रार्थना है।

मैं चीलड्रेन सोसाइटी की बात करना चाहता हूँ। मुझे याद है "जलदीप" नाम का एक चित्र बनाया गया था, उस "जलदीप" ने वैनिम में जा करके पहला अन्तराष्ट्रीय इनाम पाया। वर्षों बीत गए। "जलदीप" "जलदीप" ही बन कर रह गया। अब "राष्ट्रदीप" बन कर बनार्ये ता ही हमारी चीलड्रेन सोसाइटी द्वारा हमारे बच्चा में कुछ उत्साह पैदा हो और हमें कुछ सम्मान और आदर प्राप्त हो। हम इस प्रकार के चित्र बनाने रहे जैसे "एकल", "गुलाब का फूल", "ईद मुबारक", "दिल्ली का कहानी" ! मैं उन बच्चों की दोहराना नहीं

चाहता। हमने ज्ञापन राय की भी एक फिल्म बनाई थी। क्या यह समय नहीं है कि हम अवाहन लाल जी की जीवनी का चित्रण करें? वह तो ऐसे युग में पैदा हुए थे कि उनका चित्र बड़ी आसानी से और बड़ा खूबी से बनाया जा सकता है और उसकी वितनी छाप देश पर पड़ सकती है? इसी तरह मैं कहूँगा कि किदवई साहब जिनका कि नाम हर एक व्यक्ति लेता है, वह एक अच्छे ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर थे, अच्छे राज्य-कर्त्ता थे, और हम हिन्दू-मुसलमान की एकता भी चाहते हैं तो किदवई साहब की इस देश पर वितनी छाप पड़ने वाली है? इसलिए मैं प्रार्थना कर रहा हूँ नम्बिनी सत्यार्थी जी से कि हम इस प्रकार का कुछ प्रकरण शुरू करें जिसमें किदवई साहब का भी चित्र बने।

यह मन्त्रालय तीन यूज एजेंसीज को अनुदान देता है और वे हैं—पी. टी. आई., यू. एन. आई. और समाचार भारती। हम यहाँ पर हिन्दा की बात करते हैं, लेकिन दुख की बात है कि पी. टी. आई. और यू. एन. आई. को 25-25 लाख रुपये देते हैं, जबकि "समाचार भारती" को, जो हमारा प्रादेशिक भाषा और हिन्दी भाषा के समाचार पत्रों को प्रोत्साहन देने का काम कर रहा है, उसको केवल 50 हजार रुपये देते हैं.....

श्री शशिभूषण (दक्षिण-दिल्ली) : वह जनसघो है।

श्री डा० कैलास : आपने जनसघ का नाम लिया, मैं उसके विषय में बोलना चाहता हूँ। उस समाचार एजेंसी का नाम है—"हिन्दुस्तान समाचार"। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान समाचार जो राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक सघ की सूचना प्रसारण शाखा है, उसकी कार्यकारिणी में हमारे केन्द्रीय मंत्री या तो पदाधिकारी है या उसकी कार्यकारिणी के सदस्य है—आप इस बात का पता लगाइये। मेरे पास जो खबर आई है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह कहाँ तक सत्य

है ? आज आप सरकारी कर्मचारियों को कहते हैं कि आप आर. एस. एस. के सभासद नहीं हो सकते, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान ममाचार की कार्य-कारिणी पर, जो आर. एस. एस. की शाखा है, हमारे मंत्री रहे, उसके पदाधिकारी रहे, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है ।.....

श्री शशि भूषण: मंत्री महोदय को इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिये ।

डा० कलास . मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि पुलिस के कर्तव्यों और लोक तन्त्र के कर्तव्यों पर भी चित्र बनाये जाने चाहिये ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं गन्धी महोदय में निवेदन करूँगा कि वे इन बातों पर ध्यान दें, जिससे हमारा अनुशासन ठीक प्रकार में हो सके, जनतन्त्र मजबूत हो सके ।

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण-दिल्ली) : गभार-पति महोदय, प्रेस कमिशन की रिपोर्ट में 1964 में यह सिफारिश की गई थी कि पी. टी. आई. और दूसरी न्यूज एजेंसीज को बायपोरेशन में बदल दिया जाय, लेकिन अब तक इनको बदला नहीं गया है । अभी थोड़ी देर पहले पी. टी. आई. के बारे में हमारे मंत्री सी. देसाई और दूसरे लोगो ने बड़ी तारीफ की इनकी इस तारीफ से मुझे कुछ गुम्हा होता है । पी. टी. आई. के जो बड़े पदाधिकारी हैं, उनकी नियुक्ति के लिये पिछली बार श्री रगनाथन जी ने और जो आज फल आडिटर जनरल हैं, उन्होंने भी उनके लिए काम किया था और अभी भी रगनाथन जी प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं कि उनको दोबारा जनरल मैनेजर बनाया जाय, जब कि मैंने पिछली बार प्रश्न किया था कि पी. टी. आई. की एन्वयरी की बाय । उस समय मुझे कहा गया कि कम्पनी ला मिनिस्ट्री उस की एन्वयरी करा रही है, क्योंकि उस में बहुत से घपले हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कम्पनी ला मिनिस्ट्री पी. टी.

आई. की जो एन्वयरी करा रही है उस की टर्मज आफ रफर्न्स क्या है ? पी. टी. आई. आज व्यूरोक्रेसी का अड्डा बन गया है, इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि सी. बी. आई. के जरिये या कम्पनी ला मिनिस्ट्री के जरिये जो एन्वयरी हो, उस को फौरन हाउस के सामने रखा जाय ।

आज पी. टी. आई. में कर्मचारियों को मनमाने ढंग से सताया जाता है । जैसे श्री बी. आर. वत्स जी हैं उन की जब मर्जी आई स्थान बदल दिया जाता है, जैसे सीनियर कारस्पोंडेन्ट को बेइज्जन किया जाता है, जिस को जनरल मैनेजर चाहता है, उस को तरक्की मिलती है, दूसरो को नहीं मिलती है ।

आज पी. टी. आई. का सम्बन्ध राइटर और दूसरी साम्राज्यवादी न्यूज एजेंसी के साथ है । रायटर ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य का बुलेटिन है और अगरीका का ए. पी. है, ये दोनों हमेशा बी. बी. सी. की तरह हमारे देश के खिलाफ प्रचार करते रहे हैं और हमारी न्यूज एजेंसी उन को पैसा दे कर गालिया खरीदती रही है. इस से ज्यादा शर्म की बात और क्या हो सकती है । ये न्यूज एजेंसीज साम्राज्यवादियों के लिये कमिटेड हैं, हमारे देश में उन का प्रचार करती हैं और पी. टी. आई. उन को श्रेय देता है, लेकिन जो न्यूज एजेंसीज एशिया और अफ्रीका में साम्राज्यवादी ताकतों के खिलाफ लड़ रही हैं, जो उन के लिये कमिटेड हैं, जो बंगला देश, वियतनाम, अंगोला, साउथ अफ्रीका के लिये कमिटेड हैं, जैसे तास और दूसरी एजेंसीज हैं, उन की खबरें नहीं लेती हैं, हालांकि उन की खबरों को जापान लेता है, फिनलैंड लेता है, सारे एशिया और अफ्रीका में उन की एजेंसीज हैं । हम चाहते हैं कि सबसे खबरें लीजिए जो जरूरी हों, उनसे पैसा लेकर लीजिए खरना लेने को कोई जरूरत नहीं है । हम अपनी तरफ से अन्तराष्ट्रीय एजेंसी बनानी चाहिए । पी.

[श्री शशि भूषण]

टी. आई का कार्पोरेशन बनाने का जहाँ तक सवाल है उसे फोरन करना चाहिए वरना जो बड़े बड़े भ्रष्टाचार वाले हैं वे मालिक बने बैठे हैं और पैसा सरकार देती है। जो मानोपोलिस्ट है वे हमेशा जब राष्ट्रीय हित का सवाल आता है तो उसका खिलाफ रहते हैं। इसलिए मानो-पोलिस्ट के हाथ में जो एजेंसी है उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। इस वक़्त तो खास तौर से यह मन्त्रालय श्रीमति नन्दिनी जी के हाथ में है जोकि मम जवाब की प्रतीति समझी जाती है उनकी सख्ती से इन एजेंसीज पर नियन्त्रण रखना चाहिए और जो इक्वायरी होन वाली है उस पर अवश्य कार्यवाही हानी चाहिए।

इसी तरह से पिछले दिनों प्रेस कौंसिल का चुनाव हुआ लेकिन जो वर्किंग जर्नलिस्ट्स फंडेशन है तीन हजार कर्मचारी जिसके सदस्य हैं उसका एक मेम्बर भी उसमें नहीं लिया गया। इसी तरह स. यू. पी., बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश जैसे बाकी प्रांतों का उसमें प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं है। कठकता बम्बई जैसी जगहों से न कोई एडिटर लिया गया और न कोई वर्किंग जर्नलिस्ट लिया गया बल्कि दिल्ली में ही ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को लिया गया है। इस प्रेस कौंसिल को चाहे किसी ने भी नियुक्त किया हो, चाहे बड़ा से बड़ा आदमी हो लेकिन अगर वह ज्यादा काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिए कमिटेड नहीं है तो फिर दोबारा इसका चुनाव होना चाहिए। और पिछली बार जो प्रेस कमिशन की सिफारिशें आई हैं कि पत्रकारों की आर्थिक तरक्की हो, जो कर्मचारी हैं उनकी तरक्की हो, उसको मानना चाहिए। दिल्ली में जो मकान देन तथा अन्य सुविधाओं की बात है वह सुविधायें ज्यादा से ज्यादा मिलनी चाहिए। आज वह सुविधायें नहीं दी

जा रही हैं। कुछ थोड़े से जो मानोपोलिस्ट अखबार हैं-उनके बड़े बड़े पत्रकारों को भले ही मिल जायें लेकिन बाहर के प्रदेशों से यहाँ जो पत्रकार आते हैं उनको वह सुविधायें नहीं मिलती हैं। इसकी तरफ भी मन्त्री महोदय को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

आल इंडिया रेडियो ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। अगर हम देश में सरकार द्वारा आल इंडिया रेडियो न चलाया गया होता तो सारे देश में मानोपोलिस्ट्स अखबार गलत-फहमिया फैलाने और देशवासियों को सही खबर मिलना मुश्किल हो जाता। आल इंडिया रेडियो ने इस देश की जनता तक सही खबर पहुँचाई है और यह सबसे अच्छा स्मरणीय काम उसने किया है उसलिज जब तक पी. टी. आई का कार्पोरेशन नहीं बनाते, यू. एन. आई का नहीं बनाने तक तो ए. आई. आर. के पत्रकारों की संख्या अधिक बढ़ाई जाय तथा उनकी तन्त्रायें बढ़ानी चाहिए। पिछली बार इस जगह समाचार भारती पर इक्वायरी के लिए डिमाण्ड की गई तो मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि "समाचार भारती" पर सी बी आई इक्वायरी की जानी चाहिए। हिन्दुस्तान समाचार जो आर. एम. एस. की एक एजेंसी है उस तक वो भी भारत सरकार पैसा देती है। पुराने साल की इनफो की तमाम बुलेटिन्स को निकाल कर देखा जाये जिसे 75 हजार रुपये सरकार देती है लेकिन पूरे एलेक्शन में उन्होंने सिन्डिकेट की विचारधारा का प्रचार किया। तो सरकार का जो पैसा है वह जो कमिटेड लोग हैं उनको न जाकर मोनोपोलिस्ट्स के पास जाता है जोकि आपके पैसों से अपने पैरों पर खड़े होते हैं और फिर सरकार के पैर उखाड़ते हैं।

टेलिविजन का जहाँ तक सवाल है, हमारे जैसे कुछ लोग जोकि बुढ़ापे की तरफ जा रहे हैं

उन्हें बहुत से प्रोग्राम्स पसंद न आते हो लेकिन नीजवानों को पसंद आते हैं इसलिए हमें उस पर कोई एतराज नहीं करना चाहिये। वगला देश पर कश्मीर ने बहुत अच्छे प्रोग्राम दिए हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि कश्मीर में बहुत जल्दी टेक्निकल काम दिया जाये क्योंकि लहौर वगैरह से जा टेक्निकल प्रोग्राम आने है उनसे गलतफहमी फैली है हाकिम बग की जगता उस गलतफहमी में आने लगी गयी है। (व्यवधान) मैं खाम तोर पर यह बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो अखबार साम्प्रदायिकता फैलाते हैं वह चाह मंदरलड हो या दूसरे हा उनको कम से कम सरकारी इशतार न दिये जायें क्योंकि साँप का दूध पाने से कोई फायदा नहीं होता है। उनका बन करना चाहिए। जहाँ मित्रान देश का गजाल है वह छोटे जखबारा का ज्यादा से ज्यादा पता चाहिए। इसी प्रकार आठ इंडिया रेडियो से, पब्लिक सेक्टर के प्रोवशन का ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रचार होना चाहिए जो मित्रान नहीं हो रहा है। बड़े अफसाम को बात है कि और प्राइवेट हाटलों का प्रचार तो जाता है लेकिन जा अशोका हाटल है या छोटी तरफ जा दूसरे हाटल है उनका नज़र जाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जा पब्लिक सेक्टर है उसमें एक दूसरे साथ कोऑपरेट करना चाहिए और आप इंडिया रेडियो का इसमें गीठ लनी चाहिए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

17 hrs

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (रीप) समाप्ति जी, सूचना और प्रचारण मंत्रालय की मांगों के समर्थन में मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह मंत्रालय प्रारंभ आपसे देश की विभिन्न प्रवृत्तियों का समन्वय करता है इसलिये एक महत्वपूर्ण कार्य के सम्पादन का दायित्व इसके जिम्मे है।

जहाँ तक आकाशवाणी का ताल्लुक है इस के बारे में मेरी यह धारणा है कि आकाश-

वाणी का कार्य काफी अच्छा रहा। आल इंडिया रेडियो खबरों के लिहाज़ से उस की प्रमाणिता, उम की डिलिवरी और उस की प्रीम्टनैस के बारे में, उम ने दुनिया के राष्ट्रो में एक स्थान बना लिया है।

जहाँ तक शिवायत का ताल्लुक है हमारे विरोधी मित्र भले ही शिवायत करें आल इंडिया रेडियो की कि यह शक्ति पार्टी का माउथ पीस है पर मुझे दूसरी शिवायत है सभापति जी। रंग नीर से हम पार्लियामेंट के सम्बरज का उद्गार किया जाता है जो इलिंग पार्टी के है और विरोधी दल के लोगो को आल इंडिया रेडियो के माध्यम से इतना समय दिया जाता है जिन का मित्रान प्रापार्शन नहीं है। चाह समाधा की बात हा, चाह न्यूज़ की बात हा माननाय एस एन मित्रा जी आप का नाम हमेशा आयगा लेकिन हम लागे की हमेशा इन्तोर किया जाता है। यह शायद इसलिए है कि आप बहुत आलोचना करने हे अधिकारी आप से डरते हैं और हम खुश सरकारी पक्ष के लोग है अपनी जवान पर तालाबन्दी रखते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे साथ भी न्याय हो। गाबेन्स की बात ता मैं नहीं जानता, रेजिन बी. बी. सी. आप के आल इंडिया रेडियो को कोट करती है न्यूज़ के सम्बन्ध में अगर गोपनीय की बात होती तो बी. बी. सी. ऐसा नहीं करती। एक तरफ आप कारपोरेशन की अलाचना करन है, कहते हैं कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में सारा काम नहीं जाना चाहिये, लेकिन ताज्जुब की बात है कि आल इंडिया रेडियो के बारे में कारपोरेशन की बात करते हैं। असल में आप का दृष्टिकोण राजनीतिक है। आप जानते हैं कि आप सत्ता में कभी आ नहीं सकते इसलिये यह समझते हैं कि इन के हाथ से हम विभाग की जिस में डग से काम हो रहा है, उस को छीन लिया जाय। मैं मानता हूँ कि आल इंडिया रेडियो में सुधार की आवश्यकता

[श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा]

है। इस के माने यह नहीं है कि आल इंडिया रेडियो के सभी कार्यक्रम ठीक ढंग से चलते हैं। मेरा ख्याल है कि आल इंडिया रेडियो के स्पोर्ट लाइट प्रोग्राम में कुछ डाईवर्सिफिकेशन किया जाना चाहिये। बहुत ज्यादा पोलिटिकल दृष्टिकोण रहता है सारे प्रोग्राम में इसलिये उस के बजाय कुछ दूसरी दिशाओं में भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

कुछ लाइट म्यूजिक का जा प्रोग्राम चलता है, चाहे कमर्शियल सर्विस से, चाहे दूसरे जरिये से चले, उसमें भी कुछ सुधार की आवश्यकता है। सवरे सवरे जब घर के बाल बच्चे, स्त्री पुरुष, भाई बहन एक साथ होते हैं तो राज्यों में जो गान आते हैं वे कई दफा बड़े शर्मनाक होते हैं और शर्मदार आदमी को स्विच ऑन के बजाय स्विच ऑफ करना पड़ता है। मेरा कहना है कि हमारे रेडियो स हमारी संस्कृति के अनुरूप कम से कम सवरे के समय इस तरह के हल्के गाने नहीं आने चाहिये। यह कहा जा सकता है कि हमारा युवा वर्ग ऐसे गानों को पसन्द करता है इसलिये रेडियो को उनकी पसन्द के मुताबिक ही गानों का चयन करना पड़ता है। पर मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इस देश के युवक को बनाने का दायित्व भी तो हमारा है। हमको देखना पड़ेगा कि ऐसी हल्की बातें नहीं आये जो हमारी संस्कृति के अनुरूप न हो।... (व्यवधान)। आप चलाइये जब आपके लिए ऐसा मौका हो, लेकिन वह मौका नहीं है कि आप इस तरह के गाने उस पर रले करें।

तो मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि रेडियो के बारे में जहाँ यह स्थिति है, वहाँ मैं यह भी चाहूंगा कि बंगला देश के बारे में इन्होंने जो काम किया है उसमें भी कुछ कमी रही। मेरा कहना यह है कि कुछ फीचर्स इस प्रकार से

तैयार किये जायें जिनका रेडियो से प्रसारण हो और इनके ऊपर अगर ध्यान दिया जाए तो देश का लाभ होगा और दूसरे देशों पर भी इससे असर पड़ेगा।

इसके साथ ही सभापति महोदय, मैं कुछ प्रेस के बारे में भी कहना चाहूंगा। प्रेस के बारे में मेरा इतना ही निवेदन है—न्यूज ऐजेंसियों की आलोचनाओं में मैं नहीं जाना चाहूंगा क्योंकि इस सदन में बहुत सी ऐजेंसियों के बारे में सवाल जवाब हुए हैं, आश्वासन भी दिये गये हैं, लेकिन कितना क्या कुछ हुआ है, इसका लेखा जोखा मंत्री महोदय हम जवाब देते समय देगी। लेकिन इतना मैं जरूर मानता हूँ कि कितना भी आप आश्वासन दें इनस समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगा, समस्या का समाधान तो एक ही तरीके से हो सकता है कि एक न्यूज कारपोरेशन आप बनाइये। प्रेस काउंसिल की यह सिफारिश है और उस सिफारिश पर आपका निर्णय बहुत दिनों से पड़ा हुआ है। रोज हम सुनते हैं, आपणों में कि आप बनाने जा रहे हैं, पर क्या बनाने जा रहे हैं, इसका कुछ पता नहीं। इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि इस तरह जल्दी कदम उठाया जाना चाहिए।

एक बात की तरफ ध्यान और दिलाना चाहूंगा मंत्री महोदय का और वह बात यह है कि छोटे अखबारों के विकास के लिए, छोटे अखबारों के लिए काम तो बहुत कुछ हुआ है, आपकी जो फाइनेशनल कारपोरेशन बनी है म्यूज-पेपर्स के बारे में उसने कुछ काम किया है। लेकिन एक बड़ी खराबी भी पैदा हुई है। बाज देश में यलो जर्नलिज्म बड़े जोरों से पनप रहा है। छोटे छोटे अखबार इसलिए पैदा होते हैं कि ऐडवर्टाइजमेंट्स के जरिये से या तो रोटी चला लें या इसलिए पैदा होते हैं कि कुछ चन्द लोगों का करेक्टर एसेसिनेशन करें, झूठी-सच्ची खबरें चाहे अधिकारियों के खिलाफ हो, चाहे

राजनीतिक व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ हों, उनको पेश करना उनका एक धंधा बन गया है। इस बात को रोकना देश के लिए निहायत जरूरी है क्योंकि यह एक ऐसा विषय है कि इस तरह की खबरों से देश में सारी नीकरशाही को डराया-धमकाया जाता है तथा राजनीतिज्ञों का चरित्र भी गिराया जाता है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि इस बारे में आप छोटी सी कमेटी बनाइये उस कमेटी को यह अधिकार दीजिए कि वह एवेल्युएट करे कि आपने जो यह काम किया है छोटे अखबारों के लिये इसके कहां तक परिणाम निकले हैं और उसमें क्या क्या सुधार किया जाए। इस काम के लिए कुछ अखबार के लोग हों, एकाध मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट हों, एकाध अधिकारी हों और वह कमेटी जल्दी आपके सामने रिपोर्ट करे तो उससे देश को लाभ होगा, यह मेरा सुझाव है।

इमी के साथ सभापति जी, मैं बंगला देश के सम्बन्ध में एक बात कहना चाहूंगा। आपका जो विभाग है विज्युअल पब्लिसिटी का इसके जरिये से आपको बंगला देश के बारे में एक ऐक्जीविशन लगानी चाहिए। ऐक्जीविशन दिल्ली जैसे शहर में लगाई जाए या कलकत्ता और बम्बई जैसे शहरों में लगाई जाए जहां विदेशी भी बहुत बड़ी तादाद में आते हैं और बंगला देश से जो रिफ्यूजी आये हैं उनकी क्या हालत है, कैसी स्थिति है, इसका दिग्दर्शन हो सके लोगों को। देश के लोगों को पता चले और विदेशियों को जो यहां आते हैं। उनको भी सही स्थिति का ज्ञान हो सके। इस काम को आपको प्रायोरिटी देनी चाहिये और यह काम अभी करने का है।

इस बात की भी बहुत ज्यादा आवश्यकता है कि आपका विज्युअल पब्लिसिटी डिपार्टमेंट गांवों में ज्यादा जाए। हिन्दुस्तान में सकड़ों मेले आए दिन होते हैं। उन मेलों में अगर आप इस तरह की व्यवस्था कर सकें जिसमें आपके

विज्युअल पब्लिसिटी विभाग के कुछ लोग जाएं, कुछ बातें उनको बतायें, एक्जीविशन करें तो उसके जरिये से निश्चित तौर पर आप एक सही कार्यक्रम सही दिशा लोगों को दें सकेगे।

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN (Madurai): Sir, I would like to say a few words about the Demands for Information and Broadcasting. I am glad that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is under the charge of our Prime Minister and ably assisted by the Minister of State, Shrimati Nandini Satpathy.

In this regard I want first to refer that in so far as the city of Madurai is concerned, it is not having a broadcasting station. Madurai is a very important city in South India. It is the second capital of Tamil Nadu. It has some ancient Tamil heritage, and culture of its own. Therefore, Madurai should have a separate broadcasting station. It should not be a mere relaying station. They may say that there are other relaying stations nearby. That would not serve the purpose because we want a very high-power station in Madurai. Even the Madras station is not so powerful with the result that we cannot pick up Madras at Delhi or in any other north Indian cities. I want that the Madras station should be converted into a high-power transmitter station or a high-power transmitter should be set up at Madurai so that it can be heard in other countries outside India also, especially in South-east Asia where the majority of the people of Indian origin who have settled there are Tamilians and they want to listen to Tamil programmes. There is no use of mentioning that Delhi station is a powerful station to serve that purpose. I want either Madras station to be converted or a new should be set up at Madurai with a high-power transmitter.

Many members here and particularly, the member from my side, the hon. Member, Shri Shashi Bhusan, made a scathing attack against PTL. I am not here to defend PTL; PTL can defend itself. I want to mention this. Some wanted that PTL be made into a corporation. This idea has also been suggested by the Press Commission long ago. Why has it not

[Shri R. V. Swaminathan]

been implemented. The reason is many did not approve the proposal. But our great Prime Minister, Panditji also did not like that idea because he wanted a free Press in this country. We have been fighting for the freedom of the Press. We have been fighting for the freedom of speech. Mahatma Gandhi was all along for the freedom of the Press and freedom of speech.

Therefore, that was the reason why our great Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, has not touched the Press. Now, after the Press Commission's recommendation, many news agencies have come into being. UNI is one. There are others also. I would like to mention one thing. Suppose you want to make the News Services into a corporation and you give the news. The newspapers may not publish the news you give. I want to mention one example here. My election in Madurai constituency. There were four candidates in the field including one sitting Member and myself. The PTI, UNI were sending news about the election strategy. All the leading newspapers did not mention my name even as a candidate in the field. They mentioned only the names of the Syndicate candidate and the sitting member, as if I was no candidate at all. Then what happened? The result was out. Two candidates out of 4 lost their deposit and one hardly escaped losing his deposit. Newspapers were forced to publish my name only after the results were announced. His was the position. This will not happen if you nationalise the newspaper. But you won't do it, ours is a democratic country, and you will say we are not going to nationalise newspapers. No useful purpose will be served by converting News Services into Corporation until you nationalise newspapers.

Mr Shashi Bhushan started a scathing attack against the management of the PTI. The present General Manager was with me in Vellore jail in 1932 when I was there as a prisoner. He is a patriot. He has suffered for the country's cause. Government can appoint a Commission or make enquiry about the working of the management. They may refer the accounts etc to the Auditor General. One should not be referred to and attacked in Parliament when one is not here to defend oneself.

I am opposed to the news agency being made into a Corporation.

MR CHAIRMAN - Member's time is up.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : One last point. The PTI should be encouraged to have foreign services just like Reuters and Associated Press. We should help the PTI to have such Foreign Service instead of converting them into a Corporation.

With these words I support the Demands.

SHRI BIREN DUTTA (Tripura West) : I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a point of view expressed by so many Members from this side and also the other side of the House. This is about the hold of monopoly in the Press and I want to know from the Minister what they are going to do to curb the monopoly hold in the Press. They express their views and Ministers say that they will control monopoly. This is done only to hoodwink the members of their own party. But no action has been taken in this regard. I wish they would give us some idea how they are going to control monopoly-hold in the Press.

Then, I wish to say about Films. It was said by so many Members that Hippie culture is imported here at the cost of foreign exchange. So many friends pointed out that Hippie culture is spreading all over India. This should be checked. We should not waste any foreign exchange.

Then I want to say about small newspapers. So much is publicised, but the situation is this. I will tell you an instance. Small papers in the backward areas in the district do not get registration, although they have been published continuously for 3 years or 4 years. I want to draw the attention of the Minister to a paper in Tripura, known as *Dejhadak*, which is being published from 1966. It is continuously and regularly being published. But, it has not been registered yet. So also is the case with *Amadher Koiba* and some other papers. If registration is not given, then they cannot get their quota of newsprint. This matter should be looked into.

We find a similar negligence in regard to the tribal people. From Calcutta, there is a radio broadcast in Tripuri language. But it is interesting to note that in Agartala there is a station but the broadcast in Tripuri language is not done from the Agartala station but from the Calcutta station by a man who does not know the Tripuri language. Some items are broadcast from Calcutta in Tripuri language which are not at all akin to Tripuri culture.

Similarly, the Nepali people living in the Darjeeling area of West Bengal also do not get any broadcasts in the Nepali language. I would request the hon. Minister to look into these affairs and do something, firstly to help the small newspapers in the mofussil areas to get registration and their quota of newsprint, and secondly to see, as has been well said by a Member from Assam, that the cultural programme for the tribal people is attended to properly.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA (Midnapore):

I would like to say something about the development of the music and culture of the Adivasis. This has been neglected for a long time. Of late, the Ministry has made an attempt for the development of the music and culture of the Adivasi society. This programme is specially meant for developing the music and culture of the Scheduled Tribes and to acquaint them with the different cultures and with the development in the country as a whole. This programme is relayed from different stations of All India Radio. I learn from the report of the Ministry that this programme is being broadcast in 36 dialects from different stations. I am not very well acquainted with all the dialects, but I am acquainted with the Santhali dialect only. I know that this programme is relayed from the Calcutta Radio Station. But the programme is so monotonous that after listening to this for a few months, many of the listeners have switched off their radios. The talks which are being given are also being given in such a manner that nobody can understand what is being given in those talks.

The tribal people are not given any chance to give these talks. Only some people who know simple Santhali language,

that is, non-tribal people, are given a chance, and they deliver these talks in such a manner that they cannot be understood by anybody at all. The programme becomes so monotonous that it is very difficult for anyone trying to understand it to understand it well. Many representations have been given to the Director of the Calcutta station of All India Radio, but nobody has given any thought to it. Even deputations were led to the Director of the Calcutta station. Still, nothing has been done.

If the intention of Government is to develop the tribal language and culture and their ways of life, then Government should take up this programme very sincerely and sympathetically. Therefore, I would suggest that this broadcast which is being made must be done regularly and in a proper manner. At present, this broadcast has become unpopular because it is only for 15 minutes a week and that too only on Sundays. A representation had been made that at least it should be twice a week and should be of at least half an hour's duration. I would request the hon. Minister to look into this matter so that the listeners can have better benefit from these programmes which are broadcast from All India Radio.

श्री शंकर देव (बीदर) : चेयरमैन साहब, हम आज सूचना विभाग की मागों के बारे में विचार कर रहे हैं। कुछ दिन पहले मैं हैदराबाद के अन्दर रोड पर से गुजर रहा था, मेरे साथ मेरी छोटी बच्ची भी थी। वहाँ मैंने एक बड़े अश्लील पोस्टर को देखा, जिस में एक लड़के और लड़की को बड़े अश्लील ढंग से प्रस्तुत किया गया था। मेरी छोटी बच्ची उस को देख कर खड़ी हो गई और मुझे से पूछा—पिताजी, यह क्या है। वह पोस्टर बहुत भद्दे ढंग से अर्ध नग्न दिखाया गया था। उस को देख कर मैं शर्म के मारे दब गया, मुझे बहुत क्रोध आया और मैंने उस को दो थपड़ दिये और कहा कि उधर चलो।

मैं यह बात इस लिये बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि आज किस प्रकार के एडवर्टाइजमेंट

[श्री राकेट देव]

हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर दिखाये जा रहे हैं। उस के बाद में आचार्य विनोबा भावे जी के पास गया और उन से पूछा कि आज इस तरह के एडवर्टिजमेन्ट्स सिनेमाओं में दिखाये जाते हैं, इस के लिये क्या करना चाहिये। आचार्य विनोबा भावे जी ने कहा—तुम्हारे घर के सामने अगर मैला इकट्ठा हो और चाहे तुम्हें बदबू फैल रही हो, तो क्या जब तक म्युनिसिपैलिटी बी गाड़ी आयेगी, रुके रहोगे? मैंने कहा—नहीं, अपने हाथ से उठा कर फेंक देगें। उसी प्रकार से आप को चाहिये कि इस तरह की गन्दगी जहाँ पर देखो, जहाँ पर इस तरह के एडवर्टिजमेन्ट्स देखो, उस को उठा कर फेंक दो।

मैं इस मंत्रालय से यह प्रार्थना करूँगा कि सिनेमा के जितने भी गन्दे एडवर्टिजमेन्ट्स लगाये जाते हैं, उन पर बैन होना चाहिये। मैं अश्लील सिनेमाओं के देखने के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ, लेकिन सिनेमा की चाह-दीवारी के अन्दर जो देखना चाहें, वह देख सकते हैं। उस सिनेमा की चित्र-शाला का वैश्यालय बनाना चाहते हैं तो बना सके मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन जो सीबर्ग माइंडेड है, जो मज्जून है, जो अश्लील सिनेमाओं को देखना नहीं चाहते हैं, उन को इस तरह के अश्लील एडवर्टिजमेन्ट्स देखने के लिए बाध्य क्यों किया जाता है। इस प्रकार के पोस्टर लगा कर लोग थोड़ा पैसा कमाने के लिये, लोगों की अपनी तरफ खींचने की कोशिश करते हैं, यह इसमीरल है, अनैतिक है, इस के लिये मंत्रालय को चाहिए कि बैन लगाये।

अगर यह नहीं किया जाता है, तो मैं यही पर एलान करता हूँ कि अपने माथ अच्छे नीजवानों को उठा कर जहाँ जहाँ अश्लील पोस्टर देखूँगा हम उन को उठा कर फेंक देंगे, इस के बारे में हम लाएण्ड आर्डर को नहीं मानेंगे।

इसी प्रकार मैं यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूँ। शराब के बारे में कहा जाता है कि प्राही-बिशन फेल हो गया है, इस को स्कूप कर दो। ठीक है, स्कूप कर दिया जाय, लेकिन शराब के जो एडवर्टिजमेन्ट्स होते हैं, उन को आप क्यों करने दंते हैं, रोक क्यों नहीं लगाने हैं। जहाँ तक पीनेवालों का सम्बन्ध है, वे पीयें, मुझे कोई आश्चर्य नहीं है, लेकिन शराब का प्रचार करने जायें, यह उन का नैतिक अधिकार कभी नहीं हो सकता।

मिगरेट के बारे में भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। मिगरेट और तम्बाकू अगर कोई पीता है तो पीये, सूब पीये, बच्चों को भी पिलाये.....

सभापति सरोजय - इस से इस माग का सरकार नहीं है।

श्री शंकर देव मैं एडवर्टिजमेन्ट्स के बारे में रुक रहा हूँ। इन चीजों के एडवर्टिजमेन्ट्स पर इस मंत्रालय को रोक लगानी चाहिए।

आखरी बात मैं यह कह कर खतम करना चाहता हूँ—सिनेमा और रेडियो पर राष्ट्रीय एकता की बहुत चर्चा होनी है, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है, होनी चाहिये। उसके बाद हम जयहिन्द गाना भी लगाने हैं, लेकिन अब एक ऐसा जमाना आ गया है, जब हम को राष्ट्रीय एकता में ऊपर उठ कर विश्व-एकता की तरफ जाना पड़ेगा। जयहिन्द का नारा पुराना हो गया है, जय-जगत का नारा लगाना पड़ेगा। विश्व-एकता के लिये रेडियो से प्रचार होना चाहिए। राष्ट्रीय एकता का रूप अभी हम ने पाकिस्तान के अन्दर देखा है। राष्ट्रीय एकता के नाम पर बंगला देश पर जो अत्याचार हुए हैं, वे आप के सामने हैं इस लिये हम को 'बसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्' का प्रचार करना चाहिये।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) I am grateful to the hon Members who have participated in the debate and made it so lively. My colleague Shri Dharam Bir Sinha has already dealt with certain points which were raised during the course of the debate.

MR CHAIRMAN You may continue tomorrow

17 31 hrs

HALF AN-HOUR DISCUSSION *Re*
DEMANDS BY ALL INDIA KISAN
SABHA FOR INSTITUTIONAL CREDIT
FOR AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

श्री श्रीगोपबन्धु भाग (जयनगर) सम्भाषित श्री,
यह जो आवेष्टे की चर्चा शुरू हुई है वह 25 तारीख के ताराविन प्रश्न 744 के सिलसिले में है। उसमें अखिल भारतीय किसान सभा ने कुछ मांगे सरकार के सामने रखी थी— खासकर किसानों को बैंको का कर्जा और दूसरे बिस्म के सरकारी व अर्ध-सरकारी सूत्रों से कर्जा मिले जिससे खेती का विकास हो सके। प्रश्न में उन मांगों का जिक्र किया गया है। उसमें यह भी जिक्र किया गया है कि एक मांग यह है कि जो बाकी बैंक हैं, इसी और विदेशी उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाये ताकि जो बैंको का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो चुका है उनकी श्रेणी में और ज्यादा रुपया कर्जा देने के लिए आ जाये। लेकिन इस सवाल के ऊपर सरकार का जवाब बिल्कुल चुप है। इसको शीघ्र करने की मांग की गई है लेकिन कोई इसका जवाब नहीं है। हम एक अर्थ यह लया सकते हैं कि अभी सरकार की हिम्मत नहीं है, खासकर विदेशी बैंको का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की जहाँ तक मांग है कि वह उन विदेशी करोड़पतियों को नाराज करे। लेकिन पिछले चुनाव के बाद ग्राम लोगो ने जो अपनी इच्छा व्यक्त की है उसके बाद हिम्मत होनी चाहिए

लेकिन अभी भी इस सरकार की हिम्मत नहीं हुई है कि खुलकर देश के सामने यह तर्क रखे कि वह कौन सी बजह है जिससे कि, जो बैंक बाकी रह गई है उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं करना चाहते सिवाय इसके कि विदेशी करोड़पतियों का रोब और दबदबा इस सरकार पर है और जो पचास करोड़ से कम की बैंक इस देश में हैं उनके मालिकों का प्रभाव इस सरकार पर है। कोई और आर्थिक तर्क हो नहीं सकता है।

17 32 hrs

[DR SARADISH ROY in the Chair]

इसी तरह में और मांगें गिनाई गई हैं जैसे इस देश में अभी भी इस पिछड़ेपन के बावजूद देश की वृद्ध ग्रामदानी का आधा हिस्सा खेती में आता है और ऐसी स्थिति में इन बैंको से आधा कर्जा खेती में जाना चाहिए। हम नहीं कह सकते कि अभी एक चौथाई कर्जा भी खेती के लिए जाता हो। जहाँ तक बैंको का सवाल है उनका तो दस प्रतिशत भी नहीं जाता है ऐसी हालत में जो मांग है कि 50 प्रतिशत कर्जा खेती के लिए जाये उसपर सरकार का जवाब चुप है। जो भी थोड़ा सा कर्जा खेती में गया है उसका एक बड़ा हिस्सा, जो चाय बागान के मालिक है या जिन्होंने चोरी का रुपया काले बाजार का रुपया लेकर बड़े बड़े कामें बना लिए हैं उन्हीं लोगों ने ले लिया है और यह सरकार हिसाब लगा देती है कि खेती के लिए इतना रुपया दिया गया है। इसलिए अखिल भारतीय किसान सभा ने मांग की है जिसका कि उसमें जिक्र है कि एक परिवार को ज्यादा रुपया खेती के लिए न दिया जाये। दूसरा सवाल यह भी किया था कि कितने ऐसे परिवार हैं जिनको इस हजार से ज्यादा खेती के लिए कर्जा दिया गया था है तो उसका जवाब दिया गया कि अभी माहसूब नहीं

[श्री भोगेन्द्र भा]

है, सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है। यह ठीक है कि मासूम नहीं है लेकिन जरूरत है कि सरकार एक हृदयबन्दी तय करे कि इससे ज्यादा रुपया किसी एक परिवार को खेती के नाम पर नहीं दिया जायेगा वरना कुछ परिवारों को 25 लाख दे देंगे और कहें यह देंगे कि खेती के नाम पर इतना रुपया सारे देश में दिया गया। तो इस सवाल पर भी सरकार का जवाब मौन है। इसी प्रकार से उसमें एक मांग यह भी थी कि अपेक्स बैंक और सेन्ट्रल कोऑपरेटिव बैंक को हटा दिया जाये और जो राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक है उन्हीं के माध्यम से कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज के सदस्यों को सीधे सस्ते दर पर कर्जा मिले। इसके बारे में भी सरकार का कोई जवाब नहीं है।

इसी प्रकार से पश्चिम कोसी नहर, गंडक नहर, जो राजस्थान नहर जैसी जो बड़ी योजनाएँ हैं, पैसे के अभाव में बहुत धीमी रफ्तार में उनका काम हो रहा है। और नतीजा होता है कृषि उत्पादन में कमी और विदेशी मुद्रा का व्यय, विदेशी खाद्यान्न का मंगाया जाना, कारखानों के लिये कच्चे माल की कमी। ऐसी स्थिति में इन बैंकों का पैसा क्यों न लगाया जाय, खासतौर से महत्वपूर्ण सिंचाई योजनाओं में ताकि पैसे के अभाव में काम अधूरे न रहें। उस सवाल का जिक्र कर दिया गया अगर उसका जवाब नहीं दिया गया। एक मांग रखी गयी थी, पिछले साल 19 जुलाई को बैंक के अफसरों की एक बैठक जिस मंत्री महोदय ने बुलायी थी जिसमें तय हुआ था कि डिफरेंसियल रेट थ्राफ्ट इंटररेस्ट हम चालू करेंगे। यानी जो कम जमीन वाले लोग हैं, किसान हैं खास कर जिन्हें सरकार ने माजिनल फार्मर्स कहा है, दो एकड़ से पांच एकड़ के जो किसान हैं, उन लोगों को हम कम सूद की दर पर पैसा देंगे और ज्यादा जमीन वाले किसानों के लिए

सूद की बड़ी दर रहेगी जो कि है। इस फीसके को एक साल होने आ रहा है पर अभी तक उस पर अमल नहीं हुआ है और न कहीं सरकार का ऐलान है। इस जवाब में कहा गया है कि उस पर हम कुछ अमल करने जा रहे हैं। तो ऐलान के भरोसे आप वोट ले सकते हैं लेकिन कृषि की हालत नहीं बदल सकती है, देश की हासत नहीं सुधर सकती है।

वैसे ही देश में अभी एक भी गांव नहीं है, एक भी बड़ा शहर नहीं है जहां गैर कानूनी सूदखोरी खुले आम नहीं चल रही है, जहां महाजनों का तबका खुले आम कानून का उल्लंघन नहीं कर रहा हो। अखबार करोड़-पतियों के हैं इसलिये वे इस तरह की गैर कानूनी सूदखोरी के बारे में चुप हैं। और अगर जनता एक गैरकानूनी सूदखोरी के लिए कहीं आवाजें उठाती है, या आन्दोलन करती है तो उस पर कानून भंग का जुर्म लगाया जाता है और नक्सलाइट कह कर हगामा किया जाता है। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस प्रकार की सूदखोरी के खिलाफ कानून सख्ती से लागू किया जाय जिस से महाजन लोग गैरकानूनी सूदखोरी न करने पायें। उनको जेल में बन्द किया जाय, या नज़रबन्दी कानून के अंदर नज़रबंद किया जाय। लेकिन इस सवाल पर इनका जवाब बिल्कुल चुप है। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि इन सवालों पर सरकार को क्या कहना है? क्या गैरकानूनी सूदखोरी को बन्द करने के लिये आप कोई कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं। आज दिल्ली में 75 फीसदी सूद लेते हैं और हर माननीय सदस्य के क्षेत्र में ऐसा होता है, और ऐसा करने वाले नक्सलाइट नहीं बल्कि वे शिक्षित लोग हैं जिन्हें समाज में, शासन में प्रतिष्ठा है, मिनिस्टर और एम. पी. ज. के अगल बगल बैठते हैं। तो जो पैसे वाला कानून तोड़ने वालों का तबका है। इनके खिलाफ सरकार का कानून चलेगा कि नहीं? या लोगों को मजबूर होकर आन्दोलन

करने पर मजबूर करेंगे तभी कानून का उल्लंघन रोका जायेगा ? इसका भी कोई जवाब सरकार की ओर से नहीं आया है। इन्होंने गोलमोल जवाब दिया है कि कुल तरहकी काफी बड़े पैमाने पर हुई है, और जो पिछड़े इलाके हैं उन का हमने काफी स्थाल रखा है कि वहाँ बैंक की शाखाएँ खोली जावें। अखिल भारतीय किसान सभा ने मांग रखी थी कि 25,000 की आबादी पर एक बैंक की शाखा खोली जाय। इसका भी कोई जवाब नहीं आया। 2 जुलाई के अताराकित प्रश्न संख्या 3763 के जवाब में इन्होंने कुछ नाम गिनाये हैं बिहार और देश के बारे में। देश भर में एक बैंक की शाखा पर 47,000 की आबादी पड़ती है। बिहार में एक बैंक की शाखा पर 1 लाख 35 हजार आबादी पड़ती है। बिहार ही ऐसा नहीं होगा, कुछ और राज्य भी होंगे, लेकिन सारे देश के लिये इनका ऐवरेज है 47,000 की आबादी पर एक बैंक की शाखा। जब कि बिहार के लिये 1 लाख 35 हजार आबादी है। तो क्या आप बिहार या ऐसे ही जो और राज्यों के पिछड़े इलाके हैं, उनके लिये कुछ विशेष कार्यक्रम अपना रहे हैं जिस में इस वित्त वर्ष का अन्त होते होते अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर आप उन्हें से आयेँ ? इस बारे में जवाब चुप है। उत्तर बिहार के बारे में इनके 2 जुलाई के जवाब से उद्धरण दे रहा हूँ जिसमें बताया है कि दरभंगा में 2 लाख 26 हजार की आबादी पर एक शाखा है। तो पूरे देश के लिए आपका ऐवरेज 47,000 की आबादी पर एक शाखा है, जब कि बिहार के लिये 1 लाख 35 हजार की आबादी पर एक शाखा है और दरभंगा के लिये 2 लाख 29 हजार की आबादी पर एक शाखा है। यह 31 मार्च, 1971 के आधार पर इनका जवाब है।

सारण के लिए 2 लाख 62 हजार पर एक बैंक की शाखा है, मुजफ्फरपुर के लिए 1 लाख 84 हजार पर एक बैंक की शाखा है। इसी

तरह से उत्तर बिहार के जिलों के लिए है। तो ऐसी स्थिति में क्या आप आशा करते हैं कि जिन इलाकों को आपने जिस तरह से पिछड़ा छोड़ा है और आगे भी पिछड़ा बनाने की योजना है जो कि इनके उसी जवाब से स्पष्ट है कि विशेष प्रयत्न करने की योजना नहीं है तो क्या आप चाहते हैं तेलगाना की तरह से लोग आगे बढ़ें वा तेलगाना वाले अगर धीमे भी हो जाएँ तो दूसरे इलाकों के लोग क्षेत्रीय स्थापन के लिए कदम उठाये।... (व्यवधान)

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) तेलगाना तो खत्म हो गया।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : दूसरे इलाके के लोग जब तेलगाना बनने के लिये मजबूर करेंगे, तब सुनेंगे, तभी आप ध्यान देंगे। इसलिए अखिल भारतीय किसान सभा की यह खास करके मांग थी कि देश भर में कम से कम एक प्रखंड विकास इलाके के अन्दर एक बैंक की शाखा जरूर हो। आम तौर से प्रखंड एक लाख, डेढ़ लाख वा 75 हजार की आबादी पर है। कम से कम एक बैंक की शाखा एक प्रखंड में हो जाय। जिसमें पैसा जमा भी हो सके और कर्ज की सहूलियत हो जाय। इस वित्तीय वर्ष के अन्त तक हर एक प्रखंड में कम से कम एक बैंक की शाखा हो बहा भी ये चुप हैं। इन सवालो का जवाब मैं चाहता हूँ आज भी मे दें क्योंकि अखिल भारतीय किसान सभा ने यह तय किया है कि अगर इन सवालो पर सरकार कोई ठोस कार्यक्रम चलाने का सतोषबनक जवाब नहीं देती तो 14, 15 और 16 जुलाई से बैंको का शान्तिपूर्ण घेराव होगा क्योंकि किसान घुस देकर बैंकों को खरीद नहीं सकते चार व्यापारी खरीद सकते हैं। मेरे एक सवाल के बारे में सरकार ने जवाब दिया है कि करोड़पतियो को बैंक कर्ज देना बन्द नहीं करेंगे। मे बाँटें समाजवाद की करते

[श्री भोमेश्वर भा]

हैं, लेकिन, सभापति जी, मैं आपके जरिये से कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये ईमानदारी से कह दें कि अभी उसी हालत में पूँजीवाद को से बढ़ने देना या रूँने देना बरदाश्त करेंगे। यह कोई सिद्धान्ततः अर्थशास्त्रिक बात नहीं होगी लेकिन ईमानदारी से कह दें कि जनता का पैसा पूँजी-पतियों को नहीं वेगे। उनसे कह दें कि अपने पैसे से पूँजीवाद बढ़ाओ और जो जनता पैसा दिया है उस पैसे को वापस दे दो। लाइफ इश्योरेस का जो पैसा है, बैंक का है, इंडस्ट्रियल फाइनेंस कॉर्पोरेशन का जो पैसा है, जो सारे देश का पैसा है चाहे वह जीवन बीमा निगम का हो, विभिन्न सरकारी मदों का हो, वह करोड़पतियों को दे रहे हैं और चर्चा हो रही है समाजवाद की, समाजवाद लाने की। इतना बड़ा ढकोसला हो रहा है खुले आम देश के सामने। इसीलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि अपने पैसे से पूँजीपति अपनी पूँजी बढ़ाये कारखाने बढ़ाये। जनता के पैसे से हम सरकारी कारखाने चलायेंगे, उनको नहीं देंगे। इतना भी यह कर दें तो बहुत बड़ा कदम है। लेकिन यह ईमानदारी नहीं है जो ये बोल रहे हैं। इसी दृष्टि से मैं कह रहा हूँ कि 14, 15, 16 जुलाई को घेराव होगा, ये गिरफ्तारियाँ करेंगे, लाठियाँ चलायेंगे। अगर इसे यह टालना चाहते हैं तो सतीषजनक जवाब दें जिससे कि देश आगे बढ़े कृषि आगे बढ़े, और जिस उद्देश्य से बैंको का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति की तरफ हम कदम बढ़ा सकें और सारा देश मिलकर आगे बढ़ सके।

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर (केसरिया)
सभापति जी यह जो प्रश्न उठाया गया है और जो मागे उठाई है इन बातों का समर्थन करते हुए मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूँगा क्योंकि मुझे अनुभव है कि बिहार के पिछड़े इलाकों की स्थिति क्या है और उनमें चम्पारन जिला भी है जो बहुत पिछड़ा इलाका है और वहाँ

हमने देखा कि स्टेट बैंक की शाखा के जो काम करते हैं उन से बड़े किसानों और बड़े जमींदार लोगों को ही ऋण लेने में सुविधा दी जाती है और जो मझोले किसान लोग होते हैं उन लोगों के साथ घुसखोरी और तरह तरह की अड़ेंगेबाजी होती है। ऐसा कहा गया है कि स्टेट बैंक की जो शाखा है मोतिहारी में उसके खिलाफ हजारों शिकायतें आई हैं। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं कि कम से कम हर ब्लॉक में एक बैंक की शाखा खुल जाए और साथ ही साथ ऐसा करेशन जिसके जरिये से मझोले किसानों को ऋण लेने में सुविधा जो हो रही है उसको दूर करने के लिए आप ठोस कदम उठाएँ। कौन सा आपन उपाय सोचा है। आज उनको कोई फायदा नहीं हो रहा है। आपने कहा है कि कोई नई स्कीम ध्यान इसके लिए लाने जा रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि नई तजवीज आपके पास क्या है, इसको आप बतायें।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री यह बहुत बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। मंत्री महोदय ने जिस प्रश्न का उत्तर दिया है वह ताफ नहीं है। जो बातें पूछी गई हैं उन्हीं के सिलसिले में सरकार ने कहा है कि इससे देहातो में एम्प्लायमेंट बढ़ाने में मदद मिलेगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस दिशा में सरकार को कहा तक सफलता मिली है और राज्यवार इसकी स्थिति क्या है।

किसान सभा ने माग की है कि दो महीने के अन्दर अन्दर जो एन्टीकेशन लोन के लिए पड़ी हुई हैं उनका फंसला हो जाना चाहिये। इसका जवाब उस प्रश्न में नहीं दिया गया है। समय को कम करने के सिलसिले में सरकार ने कोई कार्रवाई की है या नहीं की है और अगर नहीं है तो उसका ज्वारा क्या है?

इन्होंने कहा है कि बहुत बड़ी संख्या में बैंकों की शाखाएँ खोली गई हैं। यह बहुत खेद की बात है। जब से बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ है तब से पिछले दो सालों में आपने प्रत्येक राज्य में कितनी शाखाएँ खोली हैं और उन में से कितनी शाखाएँ देहातों में खोली हैं, यह मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूँ। यह प्रश्न देहातों से सम्बन्धित है।

घनी किसानों को तो आप कर्ज देने ही हैं। लेकिन आपने कहा है कि हम छोटे किसानों को भी कर्ज देंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले दो बरस के अन्दर अपने कितने छोटे किसानों को कर्ज दिये हैं। अगर इसका बौरा राज्यवार आप के पास है तो वह क्या है? इस से पता चल सकेगा कि आपने छोटे किसानों को कितना धन दिया है।

अगर आपने सम्तोपजनक जवाब दिया तब तब तो अंदाज़ हो सकेगा कि आप कुछ कर रहे हैं, बर्ना क्या होगा, यह आप जानते ही हैं।

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Telli-cherry): While nationalising the banks government stated that their two main objectives were, firstly, to create employment opportunities among the people and, secondly, provide credit to those sectors which were so far neglected. While answering a question in the House on 18.6.71 the Finance Minister, Shri Chavan, stated that the banks are not keeping a separate account of the credit given to the small farmers. The credit which the nationalised banks give to the agrarian sector has definitely increased. While in 1969 it was Rs. 26.96 crores, in 1970 it came to Rs. 98.47 crores and in 1971 it rose further to Rs. 194.7 crores. But, unfortunately, the government is not keeping any separate account as to the people to whom the credit goes. It is quite likely that the credit is going still to the big farmers, the big capitalist interests in the agrarian sector. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister will make some definite arrangements in the nationalised banks to see to

whom the credit is going and particularly how much is going to the small farmers. Secondly, is the same old criteria being maintained of movable or immovable property as guarantee for credit? In that case, how can the poor landless peasants take advantage of the credit offered by the nationalised banks? So, will the government think in terms of changing the present conditions for grant of credit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Mr. Chairman, Sir, since the discussion has been raised on the entire working of the banking industry you will agree with me it will not be possible, within the time at my disposal, to answer all the points that the hon. Members have raised because they have touched on the entire working of the banking industry. So, I shall confine my answer to some of the specific points that they raised. Firstly, the hon'ble Member raising this discussion seems to be under a misconception that all the evils of our society are to be remedied just by the nationalisation of banks. We have quite a lot of problems in our society which have got to be solved and there are various strategies which the Government is using to solve these problems—to remove the imbalance, to remove disparities in income and to control the monopolies. Bank nationalisation happens to be one of these strategies. In answer to the hon'ble Member's questions—and he has asked extensively from the Ministry—questions on various aspects of the bank credit—we have supplied as much information as could be supplied. We have not hidden any information. Those informations that were not available we have taken time to supply. The objective of bank nationalisation, firstly, was to help the national economy; secondly, to help the hitherto neglected sectors of our economy which are now called as neglected priority sector; and, thirdly, to remove the imbalance that is there in our economic life. When you judge the results of bank nationalisation, you have to keep all these factors in view because whatever deposits are there, whatever amount is there at the disposals of the banks, have got to be used in furtherance of these three or four factors for which bank nationalisation has been done.

Having said this, I would now refer to some of the specific points that the hon'ble

[Shri R. K. Ganesh]

Member has raised. His first point was about nationalisation of foreign banks. This question has been time and again answered on the floor of the House that, at present moment, the Government does not consider it desirable to nationalise foreign banks because the foreign banks play a specific role in the entire national economy. There is some expertise connected with the foreign banks. At the present moment, we have nationalised 14 commercial banks and, at the present moment, it is considered desirable to allow these foreign banks to play the specific expertise role that they are playing.

As I said earlier, this Government is not afraid of foreign interests or any other interest. When the Government considers that the time has become ripe for nationalising foreign banks, the Government will come before the Parliament and will not hesitate to do that. At the moment, as has been stated time and again, the Government does not consider it necessary and desirable to do it because of the factors that I have indicated.

He also raised another point that 50 per cent of the institutional credit should be given to the agricultural sector. I think, the agricultural sector as a whole has been a neglected one before nationalisation of banks. After nationalisation of banks, the agricultural sector has been considered as a priority sector and more and more credit is being channelised to the agricultural sector.

The facts have been supplied to the Hon. Member from time to time. If he wants me once again to re-state these facts, I can do that. As on 30th June, 1969, there were 1,76,636 borrowal accounts with outstandings at Rs. 160.54 crores, that is just on the eve of bank nationalisation. After nationalisation, these borrowal accounts have increased to more than 8 lakhs and the outstanding are Rs. 344.05 crores as on 31st December, 1970. Therefore, the share agricultural sector has risen from 5.3 per cent to 9.2 to 10 per cent.

Then, the former criteria of security-oriented lending have been replaced by viability of the project. These guidelines have been given. The Credit Guarantee Corporation has come into existence from

1st April, 1971 and from this also greater flow of credit will go to the agricultural sector. Apart from this, the banks, the State Trading Corporation and other institutions which directly deal with the agricultural sector are also financing.

The magnitude of the task as far as agricultural sector is concerned is so formidable that it is not possible for these nationalised banks during the short period of the nationalisation to cover the entire agricultural sector. But a significant beginning has been made. Here, I am putting forward these facts not with any apology because a significant beginning, a significant dent, has been made in a sector which was hitherto neglected by the commercial banks. It is the intention of this Ministry to see that more and more credit is given to the agricultural sector. These are the guidelines that were given by the Finance Ministry to the Custodian of nationalised banks.

I concede the point that the Hon. Member has raised about the credit which has gone to the agricultural sector as to which sections of agricultural sector it has gone. This is a very pertinent point raised by the Hon. Member. We have tried to examine that also. I can convince the Hon. Member that a very substantial portion of the credit has gone to small borrowers between Rs. 2000 to Rs. 3000. I have checked it. I am not saying here that all credit has gone to them; That is a question which has got to be investigated and the Ministry itself is busy in investigating that out of whether credit has gone to the agricultural sector, which sections it has gone to most. We are also interested so much as the Hon. Member is interested in seeing that the credit goes to the priority sector and to those sections of agriculturists who are marginal farmers and other small peasants who actually need credit. This is a very serious study which the Ministry is trying to make.

As far as our statistics are concerned, we shall make them up-to-date so that we know that credit which is channelised to the agricultural sector and which will go on increasing as the time proceeds goes in substantial portion to those sections of

agriculturists who really need credit and who have been all this time denied credit,

served the purpose for which they have been opened.

10 hrs.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Why don't you go into rural areas ?

The other point that the Kisan Sabha leader has raised is about the opening of a branch for every 25,000 of the population. As far as the opening of branches is concerned, I think a substantial number of branches has been opened. Figures have been supplied to hon. Members. If they still want some figures, I can give them..... (Interruptions). It is not a question of conceding this principle. The criteria have been laid down by the Reserve Bank that, in cases of banked centres, there will be one bank for every 10 000 of the population. This criterion is relaxable depending upon the commercial and industrial importance of the centre. In un-banked centres, banks are permitted to open offices irrespective of the population of the centre. In order to induce banks, the Reserve Bank have laid down the ratio of 2:1 in case of banks which have their offices in rural and semi-urban areas and 3:1 in other cases. It is not a question of opening a branch for every 25,000 of the population but it is a question of opening branches in rural and semi-urban areas and a large number of banks have been set up. This is quite a substantial figure.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : You can help us a lot in that. The All India Bank Employees' Association is a powerful trade union, a militant trade union and is a very conscious and organised trade union and if they can use their authority and influence, I think this problem can be solved....(Interruptions). We opened more than 60% of the branches.....

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : At least in Bihar, no Development Block has got a branch.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : It is true. Figures have been supplied to hon. Members. The figures of Bihar compared to the all-India figure are certainly less. More and more branches to be opened. The lead bank scheme is there. The lead bank will investigate in each area the banking requirements of that area and, according to that programme, the branches will be opened. I can assure the hon. Member that as the opening of branches in rural, semi-urban and unbanked areas is concerned, the Government is determined that, within the shortest possible time, branches should be opened so that credit is available to the needy and priority sectors and also that the banking habit in those sectors increases.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : At least there should be a bank in each Development Block of the country.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Everybody has got the banking habit but the question is that there is no money.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : It can be more than one as the hon. Member says. On 30th June 1969, there 8254 branches spread over the length and breadth of the country. On 31st March 1971 11,540 branches have come into existence and most of these branches, at least 60 to 70 per cent of them, have been opened in rural areas.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : There is money in the agricultural sector. At least if bank open, we can draw out deposits from that section of the agricultural society which has been some affluence during the last 10-15 years.

As far as branch expansion is concerned, practically it has taken place at a very rapid rate. Actually, there have been criticisms that some of these branches have been opened in a great hurry. The hon. Member's own friends, in the meeting the Ministry had with the employers and the employees and at the meeting the Finance Minister had with the Custodians, have raised this question that target-oriented expansion of branches has not been fruitful and has not

The next point raised was whether a limit of 2 months could be prescribed for disposal of applications. It is not possible to rigidly apply the limit. It has been found that when records are complete, when all the formalities have been completed, then it takes about two to four weeks, depending upon the nature of the loan, for the competent authority to sanction the same.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Why cannot you prescribe ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I don't understand the rationale of fixing this limit of 2 months.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : There is corruption based on this which flourishes because of this.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : There is no rationale in fixing this period. The point is that there should be expeditious disposal of loan applications. It can be even one or two weeks. Therefore, why should the hon. Member want it to be limited to 2 months ?

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : One who offers bribe gets in 3 days. That is, without you. Your limit is needed only for those who are not offering bribes.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : The hon. Member should realise, even if you fix 2 months limit, if corruption is to be there, you cannot check it.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : It is a means of corruption.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I am very sincerely arguing with you that this 2 months limit hardly serves the purpose you want. The point is that there should be expeditious disposal of applications and that the banks should be in a position to help the smaller borrowers, without any corruption coming into being. There is no difference as far as this ideal is concerned. The question is, how can we implement it ?

How is this to be implemented ? It is not only for the Government, the Minister and the Banks, but the Hon. Member can also help us, because, whenever a case is brought up, either of delay or of corruption or of refusal, we certainly go into it and bring it to the notice of the banks and take action. That is because we are also interested in making the Bank Nationalisation a success.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : So are we.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : The hon. Member is interested ; we are also interested

we will make our efforts so that the enemies of Bank Nationalisation may not succeed, so that Bank Nationalisation which has brought a tremendous upsurge in this country succeeds in the objectives for which Bank Nationalisation has been done.

I think I have tried to answer most of the specific points raised by Hon. Members.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN : I want to know whether you will have in the Banks a section to clearly see how much money you have given to small farmers. At the moment you don't have this. You give a consolidated amount. There is a danger. The money might go into some hands which you don't want also. So, I want to know whether you will have a section in the Nationalised Banks to see to this.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I should submit this, that thousands and thousands of branches are spread all over the length and breadth of this country. It is a formidable task to have this particular check. We are interested ourselves in knowing as I indicated earlier whether credit which is going to the agricultural sector goes to the needy and marginal section of the peasantry or to the affluent section. It is really a question of working out what should be the method of finding out this particular statistics and I agree with the Hon. Member that some method should be worked out to find out to what section of the agricultural community this credit has gone. I agree, it is a very important matter.

I can take the hon. Member, through you, Mr. Chairman, into confidence. In whichever bank I have gone, I did this. I have asked them, please give me a break up of the credit that has gone to the agricultural sector." On the basis of my own investigations, I have found that, in quite a lot of banks, where I have had opportunity to investigate, much of the credit has gone to borrowal accounts, which are on an average about Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : What has happened to differential rates of interest ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : A committee was set up to go into this matter and it

made certain recommendations, and they are under the examination and consideration of the Finance Ministry.

I think I have answered most of the specific points raised by hon. Members. In conclusion, I would only say that, during the last two years, in terms of branch expansion, in terms of channelising credit within the present limits, in terms of channelising credit to the agricultural sector, to small traders, to transport operators and to self-employed persons, in terms of helping those neglected sectors, in terms of changing the criteria of giving credit, the banks have done a good job.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : What about financing of the Rajasthan, Gandak and Kosi projects ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I do not say that the banks have succeeded completely.

It is a formidable task. It is a task which requires the co-operation of hon. Members and requires the co-operation of employees; the employees are giving their co-operation, and there is no doubt about it ; it requires changes in the habits and it requires all these things. But I must say this in all sincerity, because I have gone with some interest into the various questions that have come up and have discussed with the employees, that I should say that the record of the banks, in terms of giving credit, in terms of bringing about an orientation, not a complete orientation, I concede, has been good.

18.12 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, July 8, 1971/Asadha 17, 1893 (Saka).